GERMAN LESSONS

Harris

Heath's Modern Language Series

GERMAN LESSONS

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS book is intended to give such knowledge of forms as will adequately prepare the student to read ordinary German. It is expected to lead up to the advanced grammar on the one hand and to the study of prose composition on the other. As the number of German grammars now before the public is great, the author feels constrained to explain why this one has been prepared.

In teaching German, as well as other languages, it is desirable to bring the beginner face to face with the language as soon as possible. Here brief lesson-books, which deal only with essentials, have certain evident advantages. One of the greatest of these is the freedom such books have in the arrangement of the facts to be learned, so that what is most important for the beginner may be placed first.

Much time may be saved by the use of a lesson-book. Not only does the beginner come sooner to the language itself, but the comparative brevity of the book gives him a sense of mastery of the facts needed in elementary work, which does not come so readily from larger grammars. This sense of mastery is not to be despised, as it is a real impetus and aid in future study. The student should begin to read German in one of the various excellent Readers or in some easy text long before he has gone through the lessons in even so brief a book as this. Reading helps to lay firm hold of the grammar and is a pleasure in itself. It is possible to read simple German readily without an extensive knowledge of formal

grammar, for the analogy to English constructions makes much of German syntax intelligible without explanation.

As soon as the beginner is able to write connected German sentences, however simple, it is time for him to stop writing detached sentences and to take up formal prose composition. This has been an additional reason for making this book brief.

The book lays no claim to completeness. The author has tried to make it complete enough to be an introduction to German and to serve all the purposes of students who have only a year for the study of the language. It is the author's belief that advanced grammar can be studied more profitably after the completion of a lesson-book; so that to the student who does continue his German, as well as to the one who does not, the lesson-book is a positive gain.

Only the test of actual use can decide whether this book carries out the principles which have guided in its preparation. Whether it is to succeed or fail, the author can at least present it to the public as an honest attempt to solve the problem of the teaching of elementary German. Other grammars have been freely consulted and used. Conversational exercises have been omitted, as they can be better prepared by the teacher. The author offers no apology for the prosaic character of the sentences in the exercises, as it is due to the attempt to keep the vocabulary from swelling beyond its proper limits. Matter is given in the appendix which may be of service to those who do not subsequently take up a larger grammar.

CHARLES HARRIS.

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GERMAN LESSONS.

ALPHABET.

1. German is usually printed in an alphabet consisting of twenty-six letters and having the same origin as our own, but the shape of the letters more nearly resembles what we call "old English." These letters with their Roman equivalents and their names are as follows: —

German letters.	*Roman letters.*	*Names.*	*German letters.*	*Roman letters.*	*Names.*
𝔄, 𝔞	A, a	ah	𝔑, 𝔫	N, n	enn
𝔅, 𝔟	B, b	bay	𝔒, 𝔬	O, o	oh
ℭ, 𝔠	C, c	tsay	𝔓, 𝔭	P, p	pay
𝔇, 𝔡	D, d	day	𝔔, 𝔮	Q, q	koo
𝔈, 𝔢	E, e	ay	𝔯, 𝔯	R, r	err
𝔉, 𝔣	F, f	eff	𝔖, 𝔰, ß	S, s	ess
𝔊, 𝔤	G, g	gay	𝔗, 𝔱	T, t	tay
ℌ, 𝔥	H, h	hah	𝔘, 𝔲	U, u	oo
ℑ, 𝔦	I, i	ee	𝔙, 𝔳	V, v	fow
𝔍, 𝔧	J, j	yot	𝔚, 𝔴	W, w	vay
𝔎, 𝔨	K, k	kah	𝔛, 𝔵	X, x	ix
𝔏, 𝔩	L, l	ell	𝔜, 𝔶	Y, y	ipsilon
𝔐, 𝔪	M, m	emm	ℨ, 𝔷	Z, z	tset

2. Of the two forms for small s given above, the short ſ is used at the end of a word, whether alone or in compound, and in a few other places which may be left to the observation of the learner; the long s is used in all other situations. Thus: das, deshalb; but lesen, sehen. Certain of the letters are modified in form when combined with others. Thus: ch, *ch*; ck, *ck*; ß, *sz*; tz, *tz*.

3. Many German books, however, are now printed in Roman characters, such as are used in English. In writing, Germans generally employ a special alphabet differing in many respects from ours. A copy of this script alphabet is given in the Appendix. When German is printed or written in English characters, all the letters are represented by their regular English equivalents, except that for ß is generally substituted *ss*.

4. Every noun or word used as a noun must begin with a capital letter; adjectives of nationality, such as spanisch, *Spanish* do not begin with a capital. Other minor deviations from English practice may be readily learned from observation.

5. The new orthography, as officially prescribed for use in the schools of Prussia, is employed in this book. The changes in this orthography are so slight that they cause no difficulty in reading books printed in the old orthography.

PRONUNCIATION.

The following description is intended to be used only as a key and is not an exhaustive treatment of the subject. Such a key can only be approximately correct, and no description can take the place of the teacher's oral instruction.

VOWELS.

6. QUANTITY. (*a*) A vowel is short before a doubled consonant and generally before two consonants, unless the latter of the two is an inflectional ending. Thus: hässen, Schĕlm; but lōbte (from lōben). (*b*) Vowels are long when doubled, when followed by h in the same syllable, and generally when followed by a single consonant. Thus: Boot, Lohn, habe.

NOTE. — While the foregoing rules are useful, the distinction between long and short vowels, particularly in monosyllabic words, is often to be learned only by practice.

7. a, as *a* in *father*. The distinction between long and short a is one of quantity, not of quality, short a being merely shorter in time. Thus: Haar, Stahl; kann, scharf.

8. Long e, as *a* in *fate;* short e, as *e* in *met*. Thus: mehr, weh; denn, seltsam. In unaccented final syllables e is very short and is even often pronounced with an obscure sound, like *u* in *but*. Thus: hatte, lobe.

9. Long i, or ie, as *i* in *machine;* short i, as *i* in *hit*. Thus: ihr, liebe; binde, ist.

10. Long o, as *o* in *hold;* short o, not in English, but somewhat like *o* in *off*, never like *o* in *hot*. Thus: Boot, loben; offen, Gott.

11. Long u, as *oo* in *moon;* short u, as *oo* in *foot*. Thus: Blume, gut; Brust, Mutter.

12. y, usually as German i; but many pronounce it as ü (see § 16).

MODIFIED VOWELS.

13. The vowels a, o, u, and the diphthong au are often modified and changed to ä, ö, ü, äu (§ 19) respectively. This change (called Umlaut by the Germans) was originally produced by the influence of an i (j) in the following syllable. In the old orthography these vowels, when capitals, were Ae, Oe, Ue, not Ä, Ö, Ü, as in the new.

14. Long and short ä, as long and short German e respectively (§ 8). Thus: kläger, Väter; hätte, Bände.

15. The sounds for modified ö have no equivalents in English, but are about the same as for French *eu*. If the lips are puckered as in whistling and the attempt is made to sound long English *a* as in *mate*, with the lips still in that position, long ö will be given approximately. Similarly, short ö will be given by sounding *e* as in *let*, with lips as before. Thus: mögen, Söhne; können, öffnen.

16. The sounds for ü also have no equivalents in English, but are about the same as for French *u*. The lips must be placed as described in § 15, and *e* as in *meet* sounded for long ü, and *i* as in *pin* for short ü. Thus: über, müde; füllen, Sünde.

DIPHTHONGS.

17. ai (ay) as *i* in *mind*. Thus: Mai, Kaiser.

18. au as *ou* in *house*. Thus: Haus, Maus.

19. äu as *oi* in *oil*. Thus: Bäume, Häuser.

20. ei (ey) as German ai. Thus: Eis, Bein.

21. eu as äu. Thus: Eule, Keule.

22. ie is not a diphthong, but represents the sound of long i (see § 9); but ie is pronounced as a diphthong (about as English *yĕ*) in some foreign words accented on the antepenult. Thus: Fami'lie, Li'lie.

CONSONANTS.

Consonants which are pronounced alike in English and German are omitted here.

23. b usually as English *b*, but when final as *p*. Thus: Laube, Dieb.

24. c as *ts* before e, i, y, ä, ö; elsewhere as *k*. Thus: Docent, Cäsar, Carl.

25. d usually as English *d*; when final, as *t*. Thus: dir, Band.

26. g as *g* in *get*, but when final as ch (see § 35), or by many as *k*. Thus: Gott, legen, Tag. Pronounce final ig like ich, and for ng see § 39.

27. h, when initial, as English *h*; elsewhere it is silent. Thus: hoffen, leihen.

28. j as *y* in *yet*. Thus: ja, jeder.

29. q is always followed by u, as in English. The combination is pronounced like German kw (§ 33).

30. r must be trilled, especially when initial or before a consonant, and is never to be pronounced as in English. Thus: Rad, wir, Erde.

31. ſ, when initial or between two vowels, about as *s* in *has;* elsewhere as *s* in *sit.* Thus: ſehen, leſen, aus. But see ſt, ſp (§ 43), and ß (§ 44).

32. v as English *f.* Thus: vier, brav. In foreign words it is often like English *v.* Thus: Vaſe, November.

33. w as English *v.* Thus: Waſſer, wo. But after a consonant it is often given a sound intermediate between our *v* and *w.* This is true also of the combination qu.

34. z as *ts.* Thus: ziehen, zu.

CONSONANTAL DIGRAPHS AND TRIGRAPHS.

35. ch has two sounds, neither of which is found in English. After e, i, y, ä, ö, ü, äu, ei, eu, in the termination chen, and after a consonant, it is somewhat like English *sh*, but the tip of the tongue must be held against the lower teeth in making the sound. After a, o, u, and au it is harsh and guttural. Thus: ich, durch, Bäumchen; ach, Loch, Buch. In foreign words ch is sometimes like *k*, sometimes like *sh.*

36. chs, when s belongs to the stem of the word, as *x.* Thus: Wachs, Fuchs. But ch is pronounced as in § 35 when s is merely added in the course of inflection.

37. ck as *k.* Thus: zurück, Becken.

38. dt as *t.* Thus: Stadt, geſandt.

39. ng as *ng* in *singer*, never as in *finger.* Thus: ſingen, Finger, Angel.

40. pf, both consonants must be heard. Thus: Pferd, Pfund.

41. ph as *f*. Thus: Philoſophie, Phraſe.

42. ſch as English *sh*. Thus: Schiff, deutſch.

43. ſt, ſp, about as if they were *sht*, *shp*. Thus: Stuhl, Stein; ſpät, Spruch.

44. ſſ as *s* in *sit*. Thus: daß, Maß. ſſ is not written at the end of a word, after a long vowel or diphthong, or before a consonant. For it in these positions is substituted ß. Thus: Fluß (but Flüſſe), Straße (a long), fließen, haßt (from haſſen).

45. th as *t*, not as English *th*. When initial, this combination shows that the vowel of the syllable is long. Thus: thun, Thor.

46. ʒ as German z. Thus: jetzt, Hitze.

DOUBLED VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

47. Doubled vowels are pronounced like single long vowels, and doubled consonants like single consonants. Thus: Boot, Saal; laſſen, hoffen. But this rule does not apply to vowels or consonants made double in the composition, derivation, or inflection of words. These must be separated in pronunciation. Thus: be=enden (not beenden); ab=binden.

ACCENT.

48. As a rule, the stem syllable is accented, and in compounds the first component, much as in English.

Thus: lo'ben, gelobt', Stroh'hut. It must be noted that the accent and pronunciation of words of foreign origin often violate the rules given above. In the case of words which may cause difficulty, the accent is marked in the following Lessons.

DIVISION INTO SYLLABLES.

49. Divide according to pronunciation; but notice that compounds will be divided into their components, and that ch, ſch, ph, th, are treated as single consonants and go with the latter vowel, while ck becomes k-k. Thus: lie-ben, bren-nen; but her-ein, wa-ſchen, druk-ken (drucken). Notice the use of the double hyphen instead of the single as in English.

LESSON I.

DECLENSION.

50. Declension is the variation of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, to show number, case, and gender.

51. There are in German two numbers, *singular* and *plural*, which are used much as in English.

52. The cases are four — *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, and *accusative*. Of these the nominative is the case of the subject, corresponding to the English subjective; the genitive represents the English possessive and also most of the relations expressed by the preposition *of;* the dative is the case of the indirect object, representing many of the relations expressed by the prepositions *to* and *for;* the accusative corresponds in general to the English objective, being the case of the direct object.

53. The genders are three — *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*. German gender is not based upon sex so much as English. Many nouns which are neuter in English are masculine or feminine in German; and some which are masculine or feminine in English are neuter in German.

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

54. The definite article der, *the*, is declined as follows: —

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	m.	*f.*	*n.*	*m. f. n.*
N.	der	die	das, *the*	die, *the*
G.	des	der	des, *of the*	der, *of the*
D.	dem	der	dem, *to the*	den, *to the*
A.	den	die	das, *the*	die, *the*

55. The declension of der shows how the case, gender, and number of a word may be expressed by an actual *change of form*. But observe that the same form of the article, die for example, may stand for different cases, etc., and that the plural has no difference of form to express gender.

56. Present Indicative of ſein, *to be.*

ich bin, *I am*	wir ſind, *we are*
du biſt, *thou art*	ihr ſeid, (*ye*) *you are*
(ſie, es) er iſt, (*she, it*) *he is*	(Sie) ſie ſind, (*you*) *they are*

57. Du, ihr, Sie. — Du, ihr and Sie may all be translated by *you;* but du shows familiarity or intimacy, and is used particularly in the family; ihr is its plural; Sie is more formal, and is more common outside the family. While always with a plural verb, Sie may be used in addressing one or more persons. With this use of Sie, compare the English use of *you* with a plural verb, although it may refer to only one person.

NOTE. — As German gender does not depend upon sex, it is best always to learn the definite article with the noun. Learn der Garten, not simply Garten. Observe that every German noun must begin with a capital.

VOCABULARY.

der Garten, *the garden*	die Hand, *the hand*
der Mann, *the man, husband*	das Haus, *the house*

der Ofen, *the stove*
der Sohn, *the son*
der Hund, *the dog*
des Mannes, *of the man*
des Sohnes, *of the son*
die Männer, *the men*
die Frau, *the woman, wife*
die Blume, *the flower*
die Mutter, *the mother*
die Tochter, *the daughter*
das Buch, *the book*
das Kind, *the child*
des Kindes, *of the child*
in (dat.), *in*
alt, *old*
jung, *young*
rot, *red*
und, *and*
aber, *but*
neu, *new*

EXERCISE I.

1. Der Sohn des Mannes. 2. Der Mutter und der Tochter. 3. Der Hund ist in dem Garten. 4. Das Haus ist neu. 5. Wir sind jung. 6. Das Kind und den Hund. 7. In der Hand. 8. Die Tochter ist jung, aber die Mutter ist alt. 9. Ist das Haus rot? 10. Des Sohnes Buch. 11. Die Blume ist rot. 12. Sind die Männer in dem Garten? 13. Du bist jung. 14. Den Ofen. 15. Er ist alt. 16. Sie ist die Tochter der Frau.

1. To the mother and the daughter. 2. The hand of the man. 3. Of the flower. 4. You are young, but I am old. 5. The stove is new. 6. The son's book. 7. In the stove. 8. Of the child. 9. Is the flower red? 10. Of the men. 11. The mother and the child. 12. We are in the garden. 13. He is the man's son. 14. Is she the daughter of the woman? 15. To the son and the daughter. 16. Are they young?

LESSON II.

WORDS DECLINED LIKE der.

58. Several words differ in declension from der only in having e instead of ie in the nominative and accusative of the feminine singular and of the plural, and es instead of as in the nominative and accusative of the neuter singular. The endings which are to be added to the stem of these words in declining them are as follows, the dash indicating the stem: —

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	m.	*f.*	*n.*	*m. f. n.*
N.	–er	–e	–es	–e
G.	–es	–er	–es	–er
D.	–em	–er	–em	–en
A.	–en	–e	–es	–e

59. Dieſer, which is one of these words, is therefore declined as follows: —

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	m.	*f.*	*n.*	*m. f. n.*
N.	dieſer	dieſe	dieſes, *this*	dieſe, *these*
G.	dieſes	dieſer	dieſes, *of this*	dieſer, *of these*
D.	dieſem	dieſer	dieſem, *to this*	dieſen, *to these*
A.	dieſen	dieſe	dieſes, *this*	dieſe, *these*

60. Like dieſer are declined jener, *that;* jeder, *each, every;* mancher, *many, many a;* ſolcher, *such, such a;*

welcher, *which, what.* The stems are jen, jed, manch, etc.

61. Present Indicative of haben, *to have.*

ich habe, *I have*	wir haben, *we have*
du haſt, *thou hast*	ihr habt, *you have*
(ſie, es) er hat, *he has*	(Sie) ſie haben, (*you*) *they have*

VOCABULARY.

der Vater, *the father*	das Pferd, *the horse*
der Baum, *the tree*	das Zimmer, *the room*
der Schlüſſel, *the key*	des Pferdes, *of the horse*
der Bruder, *the brother*	des Zimmers, *of the room*
des Bruders, *of the brother*	ſchwarz, *black*
die Stadt, *the city*	ſchön, *beautiful, fine*
die Schweſter, *the sister*	nicht, *not*
die Tante, *the aunt*	oder, *or*
der Stadt, *of the city*	weiß, *white*
der Schweſter, *of the sister*	

EXERCISE II.

1. Dieſes Mannes Hund iſt ſchwarz. 2. Jeder Stadt. 3. Die Schweſter jenes Mannes iſt ſchön. 4. Manchem Kinde. 5. Dieſes Buch iſt ſchwarz und nicht rot. 6. Welches Sohnes? 7. Welcher Hand? 8. Wir haben den Schlüſſel des Zimmers. 9. Iſt jener Baum alt? 10. In welcher Stadt? 11. Der Ofen in dieſem Zimmer iſt neu. 12. Iſt das Pferd ſchwarz oder weiß? 13. Die Tante dieſes Kindes iſt in der Stadt. 14. Manches Bruders. 15. Solche Männer. 16. Das Kind iſt in dieſem Garten, aber der Hund iſt in jenem Hauſe.

1. Which man? 2. Has the woman the key of that room? 3. Of every son. 4. Is that city beautiful? 5. Is the brother of this child young? 6. Have you the horse? 7. To many a sister. 8. The father of this woman is old. 9. Is this dog young? 10. Many a book. 11. In which garden is the tree? 12. This horse is not white. 13. Which men? 14. To every daughter. 15. That tree is beautiful. 16. Every house in the city.

LESSON III.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

62. The indefinite article ein, *a*, *an*, which has no plural, is declined as follows: —

	m.	*f.*	*n.*
N.	ein	eine	ein, *a*
G.	eines	einer	eines, *of a*
D.	einem	einer	einem, *to a*
A.	einen	eine	ein, *a*

63. **Declension of kein,** *no, not a, not any.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
	m.	*f.*	*n.*	*m. f. n.*
N.	kein	keine	kein, *no*	keine, *no*
G.	keines	keiner	keines, *of no*	keiner, *of no*
D.	keinem	keiner	keinem, *to no*	keinen, *to no*
A.	keinen	keine	kein, *no*	keine, *no*

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

64. Like kein are declined the possessive adjectives mein, *my*, dein, *thy*, *your*, ſein, *his*, *its*, ihr, *her*, *their*, unſer, *our*, euer, *your*. These words, as well as ein and kein, although otherwise like dieſer, have no ending for the masculine and neuter nominative and the neuter accusative singular. Unſer and euer commonly omit e of the stem or of the ending. Thus: unſre for unſere; unſres or unſers for unſeres, etc.

65. Of the words for *your*, associate dein with du and euer with the personal pronoun ihr. The possessive adjective ihr is to be associated with ſie, and when written with a capital (Ihr) means *your*, as Sie means *you*.

66. The definite article is often used instead of mein, dein, etc., when no ambiguity can arise by so doing. Thus: Was haſt du in der Hand? *what have you in your hand?* (See also § 265, *d*.)

67. **Preterit** (Past) **Indicative of ſein and haben.**

ich war, *I was*	ich hatte, *I had*
du warſt, *thou wast*	du hatteſt, *thou hadst*
er war, *he was*	er hatte, *he had*
wir waren, *we were*	wir hatten, *we had*
ihr waret, *you were*	ihr hattet, *you had*
(Sie) ſie waren, (*you*) *they were*	(Sie) ſie hatten, (*you*) *they had*

VOCABULARY.

der Vogel, *the bird*	das Brot, *the bread*
der Vetter, *the cousin*	groß, *great*, *large*, *tall*
der Freund, *the friend*	gut, *good*

(der) Wilhelm, *William*
die Gabel, *the fork*
die Freundin, *the (lady) friend*
das Waſſer, *the water*
das Meſſer, *the knife*

ſehr, *very*
hübſch, *pretty*
wo, *where*
was, *what*

EXERCISE III.

1. Iſt Wilhelm Ihr Vetter? 2. Er hat keinen Freund. 3. Meine Blume iſt ſehr hübſch. 4. Wir waren in unſerem Garten. 5. Meine Schweſter und ihre Freundin waren in der Stadt. 6. Ich hatte einen Hund. 7. Wo iſt dein Bruder? 8. Er hat ein Meſſer und eine Gabel. 9. Iſt der Ofen in ſeinem Zimmer groß? 10. Haben Sie kein Brot? 11. Ihre Blume iſt in dem Waſſer. 12. Mein Sohn, wo iſt dein Freund Wilhelm? 13. Mein Bruder hat einen Vogel in der Hand. 14. Seines Vaters Pferd iſt ſehr alt. 15. Euer Vetter iſt der Freund meines Bruders. 16. Was hatten die Männer in ihrem Zimmer?

1. William had a knife, but no fork. 2. Their bread is very good. 3. Is your dog large? 4. Where is her book? 5. Your sister is beautiful. 6. My brother's house is very pretty. 7. They had the key of our room. 8. My mother is your friend. 9. His sister had a bird. 10. Has your cousin no friend in the city? 11. He has a son and a daughter. 12. Was their house old or new? 13. Your father had a horse and a dog. 14. They were not young. 15. Has the child a flower? 16. Were you in their garden?

LESSON IV.

CONJUGATIONS.

68. There are two conjugations of verbs, the strong and the weak (also called the old and the new). The principal difference between the two is in the formation of the preterit and the past participle.

69. In the strong conjugation the preterit is formed by a change (called Ablaut) in the vowel of the root; the past participle adds en, sometimes with and sometimes without a change in the vowel of the root. Thus: finden, *to find;* ich fand, *I found;* gefunden, *found.* In both conjugations the past participle usually takes the prefix ge.

70. In the weak conjugation the preterit is formed by an addition to the root, without a change of the vowel; the past participle adds t, also without changing the vowel. Thus: bauen, *to build;* ich baute, *I built;* gebaut, *built.* The weak conjugation, being the simpler, will be taken up first.

WEAK CONJUGATION.

71. The following endings are to be added to the stem:—

PRESENT INDICATIVE.		PRETERIT INDICATIVE.		IMPERATIVE.	
Sing.	*Plu.*	*Sing.*	*Plu.*	*Sing.*	*Plu.*
–e	–en	–(e)te	–(e)ten	–e	–(e)t
–(e)ſt	–(e)t	–(e)teſt	–(e)tet	(Polite form, –en Sie)	
–(e)t	–en	–(e)te	–(e)ten		

INFINITIVE.	PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
–en	–end	ge–(e)t

72. The e in parenthesis is usually omitted, unless the stem ends in a consonant which can not readily be sounded with the ending. Observe that the endings of the first and third person are alike except in the present indicative singular. As verbs are usually given in the infinitive form, the most convenient way of finding the stem is to strike off the infinitive ending en.

73. Conjugation of the simple tenses, except those of the subjunctive, of loben, *to praise* : —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

loben lobte gelobt

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.	*Preterit.*
ich lobe, *I praise, etc.*	ich lobte, *I praised, etc.*
du lobſt	du lobteſt
er lobt	er lobte
wir loben	wir lobten
ihr lobt	ihr lobtet
ſie loben	ſie lobten

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	*Plural.*
lobe (du), *praise (thou)*	lobet (ihr), *praise (you)*

loben Sie, *praise (you)*. See § 74.

INFINITIVE.

loben, zu loben, *to praise*

PARTICIPLES.

lobend, *praising* gelobt, *praised*

74. Observe that ich lobe may be translated by *I praise*, *I do praise*, *I am praising*. That is, the German has only the one form for the various English conjugations. The imperative loben Sie, while plural in form, may be either singular or plural in meaning. What has been said in § 57 about the use of du, ihr, and Sie, applies also to the imperative.

VOCABULARY.

WEAK VERBS.

der Schneider, *the tailor*	ſagen, *say*, *tell*
der Apfel, *the apple*	hören, *hear*
der Rock, *the coat*	lieben, *love*
die Straße, *the street*	bauen, *build*
das Blatt, *the leaf*	leben, *live*, *be alive*
das Bild, *the picture*	wohnen, *dwell*, *live*
die Blätter, *the leaves*	kaufen, *buy*
die Äpfel, *the apples*	machen, *make*

auf (dat.), *upon*

viele, *many*

es iſt (war), *there is* (*was*)

es ſind (waren), *there are* (*were*)

EXERCISE IV.

1. Mein Vater baute das Haus. 2. Ihre Tante wohnt in dieſer Straße. 3. Es ſind viele Blätter auf dem Baume. 4. Ich höre das Kind. 5. Wir loben Ihren Freund. 6. Der Schneider machte meines Bruders Rock. 7. Was ſagt dein

Vetter? 8. Sie kaufen kein Bild. 9. Lebt das Kind? 10. Habt ihr keine Äpfel? 11. Die Blume war schön. 12. Das Kind liebt seine Schwester. 13. Kaufe ein Messer und eine Gabel. 14. Ich bin alt. 15. Es sind keine Männer in dem Garten. 16. Wo kaufte̊st du deinen Hund?

1. We have no stove in our room. 2. In which street do you live? 3. He bought a picture. 4. I love my brother. 5. Did you build the house? 6. Where does your sister live? 7. We are buying apples. 8. What did he hear? 9. They bought a flower. 10. The tailor is making my coat. 11. There was a picture in this room. 12. What were you saying? 13. The flower is red. 14. I heard the bird in the tree. 15. My cousin did have the key. 16. He praises their brother.

LESSON V.

STRONG CONJUGATION.

75. In the strong conjugation the preterit is made by changing the vowel of the root; the first and third singular of the preterit have no endings, the other persons having the same endings as the present. The endings given in § 71 apply also to strong verbs, except in the preterit and past participle, the latter ending in en instead of (e)t.

76. Conjugation of the simple tenses, except those of the subjunctive, of ſingen, *to sing*: —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

ſingen	ſang	geſungen

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.	*Preterit.*
ich ſinge, *I sing, etc.*	ich ſang, *I sang, etc.*
du ſingſt	du ſangſt
er ſingt	er ſang
wir ſingen	wir ſangen
ihr ſingt	ihr ſangt
ſie ſingen	ſie ſangen

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ſinge (du), *sing (thou)*	ſinget (ihr), *sing (you)*
ſingen Sie, *sing (you)*	

INFINITIVE.

ſingen, zu ſingen, *to sing*

PARTICIPLES.

ſingend, *singing*	geſungen, *sung*

77. In addition to the regular difference in the formation of the preterit and past participles, some verbs of the strong conjugation further differ from those of the weak in changing the vowel of the second and third person singular of the present indicative. For example, strong verbs having a in the present stem change it in the second and third person singular to ä; similarly, long e is changed to ie, and short e to i (with a few

exceptions). Other vowel changes may be learned with the particular verb. The change from e to ie or i also takes place in the singular of the imperative, but not the change from a to ä. Thus:

ich gebe, du giebſt, er giebt; imper., gieb
ich ſpreche, du ſprichſt, er ſpricht; imper., ſprich
ich backe, du bäckſt, er bäckt; imper., backe

N. B. — The ending of the imperative singular of verbs which change e to ie or i is uniformly omitted. The weak forms backſt, backt, and especially the preterit backte, etc., are very common (cf. § 240).

78. The strong verbs being for the most part very common, it is especially necessary that each verb should be thoroughly learned at its first occurrence. Every strong verb will be followed in the vocabularies by the number of the paragraph where it can be found in the list given in the appendix. From this list the student can learn all the necessary forms. The list also includes irregular verbs which are marked in the same way in the vocabularies.

Present and Preterit of werden, *to become, grow.*

79. Werden has some of the characteristics of both the strong and the weak conjugation, its present and preterit being as follows: —

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
ich werde, *I become, etc.*	ich wurde (or ward), *I became, etc.*
du wirſt	du wurdeſt (or wardſt)
er wird	er wurde (or ward)
wir werden	wir wurden
ihr werdet	ihr wurdet
ſie werden	ſie wurden

VOCABULARY.

der König, *the king*
der Kaufmann, *the merchant*
der Kuchen, *the cake*
der Tiſch, *the table*
die Muſik', *the music*
die Tinte, *the ink*
das Lied, *the song*
das Glas, *the glass*
(das) Engliſch, *English*
(das) Deutſch, *German*
die Lieder, *the songs*
die Gläſer, *the glasses*
geben (§ 239), *give*
ſprechen (§ 238), *speak*
backen (§ 240), *bake*
finden (§ 237), *find*
eſſen (§ 239), *eat*
freſſen (§ 239), *eat (of animals)*
ſehen (§ 239), *see*
nein, *no*
nur, *only*

EXERCISE V.

1. Er ſah den König. 2. Das Kind aß den Kuchen. 3. Seine Mutter bäckt Brot. 4. Sprichſt du Engliſch? 5. Nein, ich ſpreche nur Deutſch, aber mein Bruder ſpricht Engliſch. 6. Was frißt der Hund? 7. Welches Lied ſangen ſie? 8. Wir ſahen viele Gläſer auf dem Tiſche. 9. Wir hören die Muſik. 10. Mein Sohn fand eine Blume auf der Straße. 11. Siehſt du den Kaufmann? 12. Er giebt meinem Bruder Äpfel. 13. Wo fanden Sie die Tinte? 14. Iß nur Brot. 15. Sie wird alt. 16. Fandet ihr den Kaufmann in der Stadt?

1. Did you hear the songs of my sister? 2. He finds no glass on the table. 3. Give the child a cake. 4. Are you eating the apple? 5. I see no stove in the room. 6. Sing a song. 7. Does your friend speak German? 8. The merchant saw the king. 9. I bought

a horse and a dog. 10. Where did she find the book? 11. He loves his sister. 12. He is giving his mother a flower. 13. What was the horse eating? 14. The man was eating bread. 15. See the tree in the garden. 16. The flower was growing red.

LESSON VI.

COMPOUND TENSES OF **haben**.

80. Compound tenses, indicative mood, and imperative of haben (cf. § 235, *a.*) : —

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich habe gehabt, *I have had, etc.*	ich hatte gehabt, *I had had, etc.*
du haſt gehabt	du hatteſt gehabt
er hat gehabt	er hatte gehabt
wir haben gehabt	wir hatten gehabt
ihr habt gehabt	ihr hattet gehabt
ſie haben gehabt	ſie hatten gehabt

FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde haben, *I shall have, etc.*	ich werde gehabt haben, *I shall have had, etc.*
du wirſt haben	du wirſt gehabt haben
er wird haben	er wird gehabt haben
wir werden haben	wir werden gehabt haben
ihr werdet haben	ihr werdet gehabt haben
ſie werden haben	ſie werden gehabt haben

IMPERATIVE.

habe (du), *have* (*thou*) habet (ihr), *have* (*you*)
haben Sie, *have* (*you*)

INFINITIVE.

gehabt haben, gehabt zu haben, *to have had*

COMPOUND TENSES WITH haben.

81. In the same way are conjugated the compound tenses of most strong and weak verbs, haben being the auxiliary for the perfect and pluperfect and werden for the future. Observe the order of the past participle and the infinitive of the auxiliary in the future perfect, and note also that the object and other modifiers of the verb precede the participle or infinitive.

82. Synopsis of the compound tenses, indicative mode, of a weak and a strong verb:—

PERFECT.	PERFECT.
ich habe gelobt	ich habe gesungen
du hast gelobt, etc.	du hast gesungen, etc.
PLUPERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich hatte gelobt	ich hatte gesungen
FUTURE.	FUTURE.
ich werde loben	ich werde singen
FUTURE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde gelobt haben	ich werde gesungen haben
INFINITIVE.	INFINITIVE.
gelobt haben, gelobt zu haben	gesungen haben, gesungen zu haben

83. Declension of ich, *I*.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	ich, *I*	wir, *we*
G.	meiner (mein), *of me*	unſer, *of us*
D.	mir, *to me*	uns, *to us*
A.	mich, *me*	uns, *us*

84. Observe that the possessive adjectives mein, etc., are used to indicate possession, and not the genitive of the pronoun meiner, etc.

VOCABULARY.

der Lehrer, *the teacher*
der Schuh, *the shoe*
der Schüler, *the pupil, scholar*
der Teller, *the plate*
die Aufgabe, *the lesson*
die Uhr, *the watch, clock*
die Roſe, *the rose*
das Schloß, *the castle*
das Dorf, *the village*
das Tier, *the animal*
das Fleiſch, *the meat*
die Schuhe, *the shoes*
die Tiere, *the animals*
lernen, *to learn*
leſen (§ 239), *to read*
lehren, *to teach*
nehmen (§ 238), *to take*

EXERCISE VI.

1. Unſer Lehrer wird mich loben. 2. Habt ihr eure Aufgabe gelernt? 3. Er hat mir ſeine Uhr gegeben. 4. Welche Tiere freſſen Fleiſch? 5. Der König hatte in jenem Schloß gewohnt. 6. Die Mutter hat uns dieſe Schuhe gekauft. 7. Das Kind wird dieſes Buch leſen. 8. Ich habe den Vogel gehört. 9. Hatte ſie die Roſe genommen? 10. Sie haben uns gelehrt. 11. Er wird das Lied gelernt haben. 12. Wir werden ihren Vater ſehen. 13. Was haſt du gefunden?

14. Ihr habt keinen Lehrer gehabt. 15. Er aß einen Apfel. 16. Werden Sie sein Haus kaufen?

1. I had learned the song. 2. He has bought me the horse. 3. A friend had given us the picture. 4. Will you speak English or German? 5. Where will he buy his shoes? 6. Has your sister sung the song? 7. You had seen the rose. 8. We shall have read the book. 9. Where have you had the plate? 10. Had he seen my watch? 11. Take this fork. 12. They will live in this village. 13. The dog had eaten the meat. 14. My father will teach me. 15. Have you baked bread? 16. The men have found the castle.

LESSON VII.

COMPOUND TENSES OF sein.

85. The compound tenses, indicative mode, and imperative of sein are as follows (cf. § 235, *b.*): —

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich bin gewesen, *I have been, etc.*	ich war gewesen, *I had been, etc.*
du bist gewesen	du warst gewesen
er ist gewesen	er war gewesen
wir sind gewesen	wir waren gewesen
ihr seid gewesen	ihr waret gewesen
sie sind gewesen	sie waren gewesen

FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde ſein, *I shall be, etc.*	ich werde geweſen ſein, *I shall have been, etc.*
du wirſt ſein	du wirſt geweſen ſein
er wird ſein	er wird geweſen ſein
wir werden ſein	wir werden geweſen ſein
ihr werdet ſein	ihr werdet geweſen ſein
ſie werden ſein	ſie werden geweſen ſein

IMPERATIVE.

ſei (du), *be (thou)* ſeid (ihr), *be (you)*
ſeien Sie, *be (you)*

INFINITIVE.

geweſen ſein, geweſen zu ſein, *to have been*

86. Declension of du, *thou (you).*

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	du, *thou*	ihr, *ye, you*
G.	deiner, *of thee*	euer, *of you*
D.	dir, *to thee*	euch, *you*
A.	dich, *thee*	euch, *you*

WORD-ORDER.

87. The following remarks with regard to word-order should be carefully noted: —

1. A pronoun object precedes a noun object.

2. A simple adverb of time usually follows a pronoun object and precedes a noun object.

3. An indirect object usually precedes a direct object.

4. Adverbs other than those of time, and preposi-

tional phrases modifying the verb, follow noun objects.

5. The negative nicht, unless it modifies some word or phrase, follows the adverbs.

6. A predicate noun or adjective usually follows the negative.

7. The modifiers of a participle or infinitive precede.

88. With the exception of the subject and its verb the order of elements will therefore generally be: 1. *Pronoun object*, 2. *Adverb of time*, 3. *Noun objects*, 4. *Other adverbs*, 5. *Negation*, 6. *Predicate adjective or noun*.

VOCABULARY.

der Stuhl, *the chair*
der Tag, *the day*
der Wald, *the woods, forest*
die Königin, *the queen*
(die) Gertrud, *Gertrude*
das Stück, *the piece*
das Paar, *the pair*
(das) London, *London*
krank, *ill*
klein, *little, small*
dienen (dat.), *to serve*
fangen (§242), *to catch*
ſuchen, *to seek, search*
pflanzen, *to plant*
heute, *to-day*
morgen, *to-morrow*
übermorgen, *day after to-morrow*
geſtern, *yesterday*
vorgeſtern, *day before yesterday*

EXERCISE VII.

1. Der Tag wird ſchön ſein. 2. Ich gab dem Hunde ein Stück Fleiſch. 3. Mein Vater diente dem König und der Königin. 4. Sei mein Freund. 5. Er wird uns morgen

Brot in dem Dorfe kaufen. 6. Was pflanzteſt du vorgeſtern in dem Walde? 7. Sie haben den Stuhl nicht genommen. 8. Wo fing er das Tier? 9. Gertrud iſt geſtern in London geweſen. 10. Seine Uhr iſt klein, aber nicht ſehr hübſch. 11. Wir werden übermorgen ein Paar Schuhe machen. 12. Der Kaufmann iſt heute ſehr krank. 13. Ich werde euch morgen die Gläſer geben. 14. Ihre Freundin ſucht eine Blume in dem Garten. 15. Seid ſo gut und ſinget mir das Lied. 16. Es waren vorgeſtern viele Blätter auf dem Waſſer.

1. What did your son seek in the woods yesterday? 2. Our house will be small. 3. Has Gertrude baked the cake? 4. The day has been beautiful. 5. Where did you find the table and the chair? 6. I shall be in the city day after to-morrow. 7. He is planting the tree in the garden to-day. 8. The queen had been ill. 9. My child, do not eat this piece [of*] bread. 10. I saw you day before yesterday in the castle. 11. They will not live in the city [of] London. 12. Has your brother been serving the king? 13. We caught the bird in the room. 14. Your mother will buy you a pair [of] shoes to-morrow. 15. She had seen an apple on the plate. 16. William did not sing this song yesterday.

* The sign [ ] indicates that a word is to be omitted; ( ) that it is to be inserted in the translation.

LESSON VIII.

COMPOUND TENSES OF werden.

89. The compound tenses, indicative mode, and imperative of werden are as follows (cf. § 235, *c.*) : —

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich bin geworden, *I have become, etc.*	ich war geworden, *I had become, etc.*
du biſt geworden	du warſt geworden
er iſt geworden	er war geworden
wir ſind geworden	wir waren geworden
ihr ſeid geworden	ihr waret geworden
ſie ſind geworden	ſie waren geworden

FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde werden, *I shall become, etc.*	ich werde geworden ſein, *I shall have become, etc.*
du wirſt werden	du wirſt geworden ſein
er wird werden	er wird geworden ſein
wir werden werden	wir werden geworden ſein
ihr werdet werden	ihr werdet geworden ſein
ſie werden werden	ſie werden geworden ſein

IMPERATIVE.

werde (du), *become* (*thou*) werdet (ihr), *become* (*you*)
werden Sie, *become* (*you*)

INFINITIVE.

geworden ſein, geworden zu ſein, *to have become*

OTHER VERBS WITH ſein.

90. With ſein are also conjugated certain intransitive verbs which express a change of condition, or motion to or from a place, and a few others. Examples of such verbs are ſterben, *to die*, wachſen, *to grow*, kommen, *to come*, laufen, *to run*, *etc.* Such verbs will be followed in the vocabularies by ſ. (for ſein) and need special attention. Notice the English, *I am come*, *he is gone*, *etc.*

91. Synopsis of the compound tenses of kommen (§ 238), illustrating the conjugation of a verb with ſein: —

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich bin gekommen, *I have come*	ich war gekommen, *I had come*
FUTURE.	**FUTURE PERFECT.**
ich werde kommen, *I shall come*	ich werde gekommen ſein, *I shall have come*

92. About twenty verbs of motion take ſein when the direction or extent of the motion, or the place of arrival or departure is expressed, and haben when nothing but the action is to be shown. Thus: Ich bin nach London geritten (*ridden*), but ich habe lange geritten. As such verbs will therefore generally take ſein, the subject is not further treated in this book.

93. Declension of er, ſie, es, *he*, *she*, *it*: —

SINGULAR.

N.	er	ſie	es	*he, she, it*
G.	ſeiner (ſein)	ihrer	ſeiner (ſein)	*of him, her, it*
D.	ihm	ihr	ihm	*to him, her, it*
A.	ihn	ſie	es	*him, her, it*

PLURAL.

N.	ſie, *they*	Sie, *you*
G.	ihrer, *of them*	Ihrer, *of you*
D.	ihnen, *to them*	Ihnen, *to you*
A.	ſie, *them*	Sie, *you*

94. German gender not being based on sex, care must be taken in the use of the third personal pronoun. The pronoun must agree with the gender of its noun, and it will therefore often happen that er or ſie will represent an English *it*, or es an English *he* or *she*. It will be observed that Sie (*you*) is in reality the plural of the third personal pronoun, although now used as a second personal.

VOCABULARY.

der Engländer, *the Englishman*
der Diener, *the servant*
die Woche, *the week*
das Schwert, *the sword*
das Veilchen, *the violet*
fleißig, *industrious*
klar, *clear*
ſtark, *strong*
ſterben, ſ. (§ 238), *to die*
laufen, ſ. (§ 243), *to run*
wachſen, ſ. (§ 240), *to grow*
folgen, ſ. (dat.), *to follow*
bleiben, ſ. (§ 245), *to remain*
in (acc.), *into*
aus (dat.), *out of, from*
nach (dat.), *to, towards*
nach Hauſe, *home*

EXERCISE VIII.

1. Der Diener iſt in London geblieben. 2. Der Tag wird klar werden. 3. Das Veilchen wächſt in dem Walde. 4. Du

biſt krank, mein Kind, aber du wirſt ſtark werden. 5. Kommt in das Haus. 6. Sein Vater iſt geſtern geſtorben. 7. Der Engländer hat nur Engliſch geſprochen. 8. Seid fleißig, und ihr werdet die Lieder lernen. 9. Ihr Sohn hatte das Schwert gefunden. 10. Der Kaufmann wird dieſe Woche kommen. 11. Mein Vetter war nach Hauſe gelaufen. 12. Gertrud iſt ihrer Freundin gefolgt. 13. Dieſer Schneider hat ihm keinen Rock gemacht. 14. Der Baum war ſchön geworden. 15. Der Schüler iſt aus dem Hauſe gelaufen. 16. Das Pferd war Ihnen gefolgt.

1. They have come home. 2. We had remained in our room. 3. My dog will not run into the woods ; it (§ 94) is ill. 4. His servant bought him the sword. 5. I shall live in the house this week. 6. We had followed them into that castle. 7. The Englishman had not been serving her. 8. Have you seen many violets in the woods? 9. The king had died in London. 10. This table is not strong; do not buy it. 11. Take this flower; it grew in our garden. 12. He has been industrious and (has) learned his lesson. 13. The day had grown * clear. 14. Had you run out of the room? 15. They will come to London. 16. Say it [to] your brother to-morrow.

* wachſen or werden?

LESSON IX.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

95. There are two declensions of nouns in German, the strong and the weak (or the first and the second). Nouns whose genitive singular ends in (e)s are of the strong declension; those whose genitive singular ends in (e)n are of the weak declension. Strong nouns are divided into three classes, the nominative plural being the basis of classification; the weak declension is not subdivided.

96. The following observations will aid in the mastery of the declension of nouns: —

1. Feminine nouns are not inflected in the singular; their division into declension and classes is therefore based on the nominative plural.

2. The dative plural always ends in (e)n.

3. To decline a noun it is usually necessary to know the genitive singular and the nominative plural.

STRONG DECLENSION, CLASS I.

97. Nouns of the first class of the strong declension add no ending for the nominative plural, but about twenty masculines (cf. § 229), the neuter Kloſter, *cloister, convent,* and the feminines Mutter and Tochter modify the root-vowel throughout the plural. Words ending in n

do not take an additional n in the dative plural. The endings of this class are as follows:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	——	(")
G.	——s	(")
D.	——	(") n
A.	——	(")

98. To this class belong masculine and neuter nouns ending in el, er, en (including infinitives used as nouns, which are neuter); the masculine Käſe, *cheese;* only two feminines, Mutter and Tochter; diminutives in chen and lein (which are always neuter); and neuters having the prefix Ge and ending in e.

99. Declension of nouns with and without umlaut in the plural: —

der Wagen, *the wagon* das Gemälde, *the painting*
die Mutter, *the mother*

		SINGULAR.	
N.	der Wagen	das Gemälde	die Mutter
G.	des Wagens	des Gemäldes	der Mutter
D.	dem Wagen	dem Gemälde	der Mutter
A.	den Wagen	das Gemälde	die Mutter
		PLURAL.	
N.	die Wagen	die Gemälde	die Mütter
G.	der Wagen	der Gemälde	der Mütter
D.	den Wagen	den Gemälden	den Müttern
A.	die Wagen	die Gemälde	die Mütter

100. Decline with modification of the vowel in the plural Äpfel, Garten, Ofen, Vogel, Vater, Bruder, Tochter, Kloſter; also der Laden, *the shop*, der Hammer, *the hammer*, der Schwager, *the brother-in-law*.

101. Decline without changing the vowel in the plural Diener, Schlüſſel, Kuchen, Lehrer, Schüler, Käſe, Teller, Engländer, Schneider, Zimmer, Waſſer, Meſſer, Veilchen; also der Löffel, *the spoon*, der Stiefel, *the boot*, das Fräulein, *the young lady*, *Miss*, das Mädchen, *the maiden, girl*.

INVERTED ORDER.

102. German sentences have already occurred in which the verb has preceded the subject. This will be the case in every *principal* clause in which for any reason it is desired to put the verb or any modifier of the verb at the beginning of the clause. This arrangement of the inflected part of the verb (personal verb) before the subject is known as the *inverted order*, while the order with the subject preceding the verb is called the *normal order*.

VOCABULARY.

blau, *blue*
grau, *gray*
wohl, *well*
hier, *here*
zu (dat.), *to*
gehen, ſ. (§ 242), *to go*
ſtehen (§ 240), *to stand*
lachen, *to laugh*
zu Hauſe, *at home*

EXERCISE IX.

1. Die Äpfel ſind in dem Garten meines Vaters. 2. Waren die Vögel blau oder ſchwarz? 3. Wo ſind die Löffel und

die Meſſer? 4. Sahſt du viele Läden in London? 5. Ich habe keine Gemälde in meinem Hauſe. 6. Die Engländer blieben nicht zu Hauſe. 7. Wo ſtanden die Klöſter? 8. Der Diener meines Schwagers iſt krank. 9. Die Schüler lachten. 10. Die Mütter dieſer Mädchen ſind geſtern hier geweſen. 11. Gaben Sie ihm die Stiefel? 12. Das Kind ging zu ihr. 13. Wo fand er ſolche Hämmer? 14. Sein Rock war nicht grau. 15. Die Fräulein ſind nicht zu Hauſe. 16. Der Hund folgte mir und meinen Brüdern.

1. What did he give you? 2. The stoves in our house are new. 3. My daughters are well to-day. 4. We shall go to them. 5. The girls will not be at home to-morrow. 6. I saw the violets in your garden yesterday; they are very blue. 7. She will bake the cakes to-day. 8. Has your teacher many pupils? 9. Our servants and I are going home. 10. They have taken the plates. 11. In which rooms shall I find the pupils and the teachers? 12. We remained in the shop. 13. Had you had the keys? 14. My father and (my) brothers have gone into the house. 15. I have found your watch; it was in your room. 16. The horse is eating apples.

LESSON X.

STRONG DECLENSION, CLASS II.

103. This class adds e, sometimes with and sometimes without umlaut, to make the nominative plural. The genitive singular ends in (e)s and the dative singular frequently in e. The endings of the class are therefore as follows:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	——	(¨) e
G.	——(e)s	(¨) e
D.	——(e)	(¨) en
A.	——	(¨) e

104. This class is much larger than any other, and consequently more difficult to define. It includes monosyllabic masculines as a class, and polysyllabic masculines not expressly provided for elsewhere; feminines in kunft, nis, and ſal, and about thirty monosyllabic feminines (cf. § 230); some monosyllabic neuters (cf. § 230), and all polysyllabic neuters not provided for elsewhere.

NOTE. — There are only a few feminines in nis and ſal, these terminations being regularly neuter, and as such belonging to this class. Observe the doubling of the ſ of nis before e of a termination. Thus: Gefängnis, Gefängniſſes, etc.

105. Declension of nouns with and without umlaut in the plural: —

	Der Sohn, *the son*	der Monat, *the month*	die Stadt, *the city*
		SINGULAR.	
N.	der Sohn	der Monat	die Stadt
G.	des Sohnes	des Monats	der Stadt
D.	dem Sohne	dem Monat	der Stadt
A.	den Sohn	den Monat	die Stadt
		PLURAL.	
N.	die Söhne	die Monate	die Städte
G.	der Söhne	der Monate	der Städte
D.	den Söhnen	den Monaten	den Städten
A.	die Söhne	die Monate	die Städte

106. The omission or retention of e in the genitive singular depends largely on considerations of taste and euphony. It is quite commonly omitted in polysyllables, and retained in monosyllables. Its use is imperative with nouns ending with a sibilant. Thus: Gefängniſſes, Satzes. The adding of e for the dative singular depends upon similar considerations.

107. Of the masculines in this class the great majority modify the vowel in the plural; of the feminines all except those in nis and ſal; of the neuters only two, Floß, *raft* and Chor, *choir*.

108. Decline with modification of the vowel in the plural Baum, Rock, Stuhl, Hand; also der Fuß, *the foot*, der Gaſt, *the guest*, der Hut, *the hat*, die Nacht, *the night*, die Luft, *the air*.

109. Decline without change of vowel in the plural Hund, Pferd, Brot König, Tiſch, Tier, Fleiſch, Tag, Stück, Paar, Schuh.

PREPOSITIONS WITH DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE.

110. The following nine prepositions take the dative when they express rest or motion in a place, and the accusative when they express or imply motion from one place to another: —

an, *at, on*
auf, *upon, on*
hinter, *behind*
in, *in, into*
neben, *beside, by*
über, *over, above*
unter, *under, below, among*
vor, *before, in front of, ago*
zwiſchen, *between*

111. The definite article is often contracted with prepositions and, very rarely, with other words. Thus: im, for in dem; aufs, for auf das; zur, for zu der. The contractions may be readily learned in practice.

VOCABULARY.

ein, *one*
zwei, *two*
drei, *three*
vier, *four*
fünf, *five*
fallen, ſ. (§ 241), *to fall*
legen, *to lay*
man, *one, they*
lang, *long*

EXERCISE X.

1. Habt ihr keine Schuhe an den Füßen? 2. Unſere Gäſte ſind heute gekommen. 3. Das Kind hat ein Stück Brot und zwei Äpfel gegeſſen. 4. Lege das Buch auf den Tiſch. 5. Dein Hut war ins Waſſer gefallen. 6. Der König hat vier Pferde, ſagt man. 7. Die Tiere ſtanden hinter den Bäumen. 8. Die Nächte ſind lang. 9. Über uns ſahen wir einen Vogel in der Luft. 10. Die Mädchen werden vor dem Schloſſe ſingen.

11. Sein Vater kaufte ihm einen Hut. 12. Welcher Schneider macht Ihre Röcke? 13. Unſere Schweſter iſt vor drei Tagen nach Hauſe gekommen. 14. Die Gabel fiel unter den Tiſch. 15. Ich legte die Uhr auf den Stuhl. 16. Wo kauft man Fleiſch? 17. Das Tier hat keine Hände.

1. He stood between me and his brother. 2. His father has bought him a pair [of] shoes. 3. His hat was not in the room. 4. Three chairs are standing beside the table. 5. My dog and I ran behind the house. 6. He was well yesterday, but I have not seen him to-day. 7. The merchant was in London five days ago. 8. I saw only water under me. 9. The guests of my father will come to-morrow. 10. We shall buy two horses and a wagon. 11. Her watch fell on the table. 12. She stood beside me, but did not see me. 13. These hats are not new. 14. Give the animals water and meat. 15. The child had his shoes in his hands. 16. The trees in the village are beautiful.

LESSON XI.

STRONG DECLENSION, CLASS III.

112. This class adds er to make the nominative plural, with modification of the vowel in all nouns capable of taking it. The remarks with regard to the retention or omission of e in the genitive and dative singular of the

second class apply also to the third class. The endings are as follows:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	——	¨—er
G.	——(e)s	¨—er
D.	——(e)	¨—ern
A.	——	¨—er

113. To this class belong about fifty monosyllabic neuters, about half a dozen polysyllabic neuters; about a dozen masculines (cf. § 231); and all nouns ending in tum, a few of which are masculine, the rest being neuter. There are no feminines in the class.

114. Declension of nouns in the third class: —

das Blatt, *the leaf* **der Mann,** *the man* **der Irrtum,** *the error*

	SINGULAR.		
N.	das Blatt	der Mann	der Irrtum
G.	des Blattes	des Mannes	des Irrtums
D.	dem Blatte	dem Manne	dem Irrtum
A.	das Blatt	den Mann	den Irrtum
	PLURAL.		
N.	die Blätter	die Männer	die Irrtümer
G.	der Blätter	der Männer	der Irrtümer
D.	den Blättern	den Männern	den Irrtümern
A.	die Blätter	die Männer	die Irrtümer

115. Decline in this class Buch, Kind, Haus, Bild, Lied, Glas, Schloß, Schwert, Dorf, Wald; also das Ei, *the egg*,

das Feld, *the field*, das Geſicht, *the face*, das Kleid, *the dress*, das Thal, *the valley*, (der) Gott, *God*.

116. Declension of the Interrogatives wer, *who*, and was, *what*:—

N.	wer	was
G.	weſſen (wes)	weſſen (wes)
D.	wem	(no dative)
A.	wen	was

117. Wer is used of *persons*, for both genders and numbers, and was of *things*. The declension of welcher, which is used both as an adjective and a pronoun, is given in § 60.

SUBSTITUTION OF wo AND da FOR PRONOUNS.

118. Instead of a dative or accusative of was with a preposition, wo, *where* (before a vowel wor), is used in composition with the preposition. Thus: wodurch, for durch was; worauf for auf was. Notice English *wherewith*, *whereby*, *etc.* In a similar manner da, *there* (before a vowel dar), is used instead of the dative or accusative of a third personal pronoun or of a demonstrative pronoun, when the pronoun refers to a *thing*, not to a person. Thus: damit, for mit ihm; daraus, for aus ihm. The phrases *with it*, *with them*, *in it*, *in them*, *etc.*, when referring to things, will therefore be translated by damit, darin, etc. Notice English *therewith*, *therein*, *etc.* Carefully avoid the use after a preposition of was, and of the third personal pronoun or demonstrative pronoun when referring to things.

VOCABULARY.

der Römer, *the Roman*
ſechs, *six*
ſieben, *seven*
acht, *eight*
neun, *nine*
zehn, *ten*
elf, *eleven*
zwölf, *twelve*
können (§ 250), *can, to be able*
führen, *lead*
auch, *too, also*
ja, *yes*
nichts (indec.), *nothing*

EXERCISE XI.

1. Das Kind fand ſieben Eier im Walde. 2. Wem gaben Sie die Schwerter? 3. Sie werden im Irrtum bleiben. 4. Die Dörfer in dieſem Thale ſind ſehr klein. 5. Er kann nichts ſehen. 6. Mein Vater führte mich in den Wald. 7. Der Hund ſah dem Manne ins Geſicht. 8. Die Römer hatten viele Götter. 9. Haben Sie die Kleider meiner Mutter geſehen? 10. Ja, und ſie ſind ſehr ſchön. 11. Sind deine Bücher auch neu? 12. Worauf hat er geſtanden? 13. Die Männer konnten ſolche Schlöſſer nicht bauen. 14. In welchem Monat ſind wir gekommen? 15. Haſt du nur zwölf Gläſer auf dem Tiſche? 16. Der Wald iſt groß, und viele Bäume wachſen darin.

1. He had ten pictures in his room. 2. We shall teach you to-morrow. 3. The children are eating meat and eggs. 4. Can you lead my brother home? 5. We have the glasses, but there is no water in them. 6. I can bake the cakes to-morrow. 7. Which houses will you buy? 8. He has given his sons the hats and the shoes. 9. They had also fallen into these errors. 10. Yesterday the horses had nothing to eat. 11. She

saw many birds in (auf) the fields. 12. No trees grow in these valleys. 13. The pupils could not learn their lesson. 14. The girl has only two dresses. 15. In these shops they (man) speak German and English. 16. Do you hear the songs of the children?

LESSON XII.

WEAK DECLENSION.

119. To this declension belong masculines in e of more than one syllable, about twenty monosyllabic masculines (which formerly ended in e), many foreign masculines accented on the last syllable; all feminines of more than one syllable not expressly provided for elsewhere, about sixty monosyllabic feminines. There are no neuters in the declension. The vowel is never modified for the plural. The endings of the declension are as follows: —

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	——	——(e)n
G.	——(e)n	——(e)n
D.	——(e)n	——(e)n
A.	——(e)n	——(e)n

120. Declension of nouns of the weak declension:—

	der Knabe, *the boy*	die Blume, *the flower*	die Schweſter, *the sister*
	SINGULAR.		
N.	der Knabe	die Blume	die Schweſter
G.	des Knaben	der Blume	der Schweſter
D.	dem Knaben	der Blume	der Schweſter
A.	den Knaben	die Blume	die Schweſter
	PLURAL.		
N.	die Knaben	die Blumen	die Schweſtern
G.	der Knaben	der Blumen	der Schweſtern
D.	den Knaben	den Blumen	den Schweſtern
A.	die Knaben	die Blumen	die Schweſtern

121. Like Schweſter are declined feminines in el and er. Feminines in in double the n in the plural. Thus: die Königin, pl. die Königinnen. Herr, *Lord, master, gentleman*, is declined with n through the singular and en through the plural. Thus: der Herr, des Herrn, etc.; pl. die Herren, etc.

122. Decline according to the weak declension Frau, Gabel, Blume, Freundin, Tante, Straße, Muſik, Tinte, Aufgabe, Uhr, Königin, Roſe, Woche; also der Neffe, *the nephew*, der Student', *the student*, der Menſch, (*the*) *man, human being*, der Graf, *the count*, die Sprache, *the language*, die Brücke, *the bridge*, die Erde, *the earth, ground*, die Zeit, *the time*.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

123. Compound nouns have the gender and declension of their last component only, the remainder of the compound being unchanged in the course of declen-

sion. Thus: der Apfelbaum, *the apple-tree*, is declined like Baum, not like Apfel, its plural being Apfelbäume. There are only a few exceptions to this statement.

124. It being presumed that the rules for the division of nouns into classes have been mastered, the student will be expected in most cases to know the proper class of any new noun. The plural of nouns will be noted in the vocabularies only when the rules already given do not apply. Unless expressly noted in the vocabularies all masculine monosyllables are to be declined in the second class with umlaut in the plural, if the stem-vowel is capable of modification; all monosyllabic neuters in the third class with umlaut in the plural; all feminines, whether monosyllabic or polysyllabic, unless expressly provided for in the rules, in the weak declension.

Der AS DEMONSTRATIVE.

125. When emphatic, der standing before a noun is often used as a demonstrative adjective in the sense of *this, that*, its declension being as in § 54. It is also used, when standing alone, as a demonstrative pronoun in the sense of *this, that* (also *this* or *that one, he, etc.*), and is then declined as follows: —

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
N.	der	die	das	die
G.	deſſen (des)	deren (der)	deſſen (des)	deren (derer)
D.	dem	der	dem	denen
A.	den	die	das	die

126. Observe that the German regularly uses the neuter dieſes (generally simply dies) and das with the singular or plural of ſein when followed by a predicate noun. Thus: dies iſt meine Freundin, *this is my*

friend; das ſind Äpfel, *those are apples.* (For the use of da instead of the demonstrative with prepositions, see § 118.)

VOCABULARY.

dreizehn, *thirteen*	ein und zwanzig, *twenty-one*
vierzehn, *fourteen*	mögen (§ 250), *may, to like*
fünfzehn, *fifteen*	blühen, *to bloom*
ſechzehn, *sixteen*	thun (§ 248), *to do*
ſiebzehn, *seventeen*	liegen, (§ 239), *to lie*
achtzehn, *eighteen*	zeigen, *to show*
neunzehn, *nineteen*	mit (dat.), *with*
zwanzig, *twenty*	nicht wahr? *is it not true* (*so*)

EXERCISE XII.

1. Die Uhren lagen auf dem Tiſche. 2. Der König kann viele Sprachen ſprechen. 3. In jenen Zeiten lebte kein Menſch auf der Erde. 4. Die Neffen des Grafen ſind auch Studenten, nicht wahr? 5. Der Herr wird das nicht thun. 6. Welche Blumen blühen in Ihrem Garten? 7. Die Schweſtern der Königin haben auch Schlöſſer. 8. Der Lehrer hat den Knaben die Bücher gezeigt. 9. Er mag das Brot nicht. 10. Mein Freund iſt mit mir über die Brücke gegangen. 11. Das ſind die Freundinnen ſeiner Schweſter. 12. Vor vierzehn Tagen kauften wir dieſe Gabeln. 13. Die Frauen waren nicht zu Hauſe. 14. Die Herren ſind die Gäſte meines Vetters, nicht wahr? 15. Die Tanten des Knaben ſind jung und ſchön. 16. Die Stadt hat viele Straßen, und ſie ſind ſehr lang.

1. Many flowers were blooming in the forest. 2. We shall go with you to-morrow. 3. Did you see the birds

in the apple-trees? 4. Those gentlemen are your friends, are they not (nicht wahr)? 5. The students will learn our language. 6. Yesterday we had twenty-four plates. 7. We were standing upon the bridge. 8. Her aunt showed her the watch and the hat. 9. Who is that? That is my mother. 10. These are not their forks. 11. The merchant showed the pictures [to] the count. 12. There are many cities and villages upon the earth. 13. William did this, but we did not hear him. 14. My nephews will sing the piece to-day. 15. We could see the paintings every day. 16. The boys can read English, but they cannot speak it.

LESSON XIII.

IRREGULAR DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

127. Der Name, *the name*, and several other masculine nouns, often drop n, or en, of the nominative singular, but retain it elsewhere. Thus: Der Name, des Namens, dem Namen, etc.; pl., die Namen, etc. Das Herz, *the heart*, is treated in the same way, but has the accusative like the nominative. Thus: das Herz, des Herzens, dem Herzen, das Herz; pl., die Herzen, etc. A list of these words with defective stems is in the Appendix, § 233.

128. Der Nachbar, *the neighbor*, and der Vetter represent a small number of masculine and neuter nouns which make their singular according to the first declen-

sion and their plural according to the second. Thus: der Nachbar, des Nachbars, etc., but die Nachbarn, etc. These words make up what is known as the *mixed declension*. See Appendix, § 234.

129. Words compounded with Mann form their plural with Leute, *people*, when taken collectively. Thus: Kaufmann, pl., Kaufleute. But the plural is formed with Männer when reference is made to individuals only, not to a class.

FOREIGN NOUNS.

130. Foreign nouns are variously declined. Some keep the declension of the language from which they come; others are declined in part as German words; but most foreign nouns, even when they retain their foreign accent, are fully declined like German nouns. Of those partly Germanized, observe that nouns in um or ium change um to en in the plural, and those in al or il add ien in the plural, the genitive singular ending in s. Thus: das Studium, *study*, des Studiums, pl., die Studien; das Mineral', *mineral*, des Minerals, pl., die Mineralien.

DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

131. Proper names are inflected like common nouns, unless they are the names of persons, places (towns, etc.), or neuter names of countries.

132. Names of persons, if declined, usually take s for the genitive, the other cases being like the nominative;

but feminine names in e and masculines ending in a sibilant take ens for the genitive. Thus: Wilhelms, Elisabeths, Schillers; but Maxens, Mariens. The dative and accusative of both genders formerly ended in (e)n, but this ending is now generally omitted.

133. Names of persons are not usually inflected, if preceded by the article. Thus: des Wilhelm, der Marie.

134. Names of countries and places form their genitive in s; if they end in a sibilant, they make no genitive, but indicate the relation by the preposition von, or some other device. The construction with von may take the place of the genitive of the names which can add s, and is the regular construction after the names of sovereigns, rulers, etc.

NOTE. — Further details will not be given here. The use of the apostrophe with sibilants instead of the termination of the genitive and the occasional formation of other cases and the plural are left to the advanced grammar.

NOUNS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

135. Masculine and neuter nouns of weight, measure, quantity, or extent usually stand in the singular after numerals. Thus: drei Pfund Kaffee. But drei Tassen Kaffee.

136. As has already been illustrated in various sentences, after nouns of weight, measure, quantity, or extent the noun designating the substance measured is ordinarily not put in the genitive, but remains

uninflected. Thus: drei Taſſen Kaffee, ein Glas Waſſer. But if the noun is preceded by an adjective, it is put in the genitive (or sometimes von with the dative is used). Thus: eine Flaſche roten Weines.

VOCABULARY.

der Haufe (§ 127), *the heap*
der Unterthan (§ 128), *the subject*
der Kaffee, *the coffee*
der Wein, *the wine*
der Rhein, *the Rhine*
die Taſſe, *the cup*
die Flaſche, *the bottle*
(die) Marie, *Mary*
die Schweiz, *Switzerland*
(das) England, *England*
(das) Deutſchland, *Germany*
(das) Paris, *Paris*
das Pfund (pl., Pfunde), *the pound*
fließen, ſ. (§ 246), *to flow*
tadeln, *censure, blame*
von (dat.), *from, of*

EXERCISE XIII.

1. Viele Städte Deutſchlands ſind groß geworden. 2. Die Straßen von Paris ſind ſehr ſchön. 3. Haben Sie heute Ihre Nachbarn geſehen? 4. Mariens Vater lebt in der Schweiz. 5. Dieſes Waſſer wird in den Rhein fließen. 6. Die Königin von England hat ſehr viele Unterthanen. 7. Wilhelms Bruder hat dieſen Haufen Äpfel gekauft. 8. Es war ein Knabe Namens Max. 9. Der Lehrer tadelte die Schweſter der Gertrud. 10. Er iſt von der Stadt London gekommen. 11. Wie viele Taſſen Kaffee hat der Wilhelm gehabt? 12. Jene Herren ſind Kaufleute und nicht Studenten. 13. Er zeigte uns das Herz des Tieres. 14. Dieſe Mineralien lagen in der Erde. 15. Die Veilchen blühen unter dem Apfelbaum. 16. Sie ſprach nur von ſolchen Studien.

1. The Rhine flows through Germany. 2. William's father bought a shop in the village. 3. Where did you find this heap of minerals? 4. His brothers are merchants in London. 5. The dog ran from the street into Max's house. 6. Elizabeth's cousins will live in the city [of] Paris. 7. Give them five bottles of wine. 8. I heard the name of your neighbor. 9. He had eight pounds of coffee and three pairs of shoes. 10. They led the horse of the count through the streets of London. 11. He was in the room, but he did not remain in it. 12. This flower grows only in (the) Switzerland. 13. The subjects of the king love and praise him. 14. Our hearts laughed and sang. 15. They will censure Mary's friend. 16. The servant laid two bottles of this wine upon the table.

LESSON XIV.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

137. Adjectives when used in predicate or appositively (that is, after the noun) are not declined; but adjectives used attributively (that is, before a noun expressed or understood) are declined. There are two declensions of adjectives, the strong and the weak (or the first and the second); and under certain circumstances there is a combination of the two, which we may call the mixed declension.

STRONG DECLENSION.

138. Adjectives belong to the strong declension when they are not preceded by one of the articles or by some other (declinable) limiting word (such as jeder, dein, etc.). The terminations of the strong declension are the same as those of dieſer (cf. § 58); but the genitive singular, masculine and neuter, of the adjective generally ends in en, rather than es, when the genitive of the noun ends in (e)s. This avoids repetition of the same form.

139. Declension of klein with a noun of each gender:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	kleiner Baum	kleine Bäume
G.	kleines (kleinen) Baumes	kleiner Bäume
D.	kleinem Baume	kleinen Bäumen
A.	kleinen Baum	kleine Bäume
N.	kleine Stadt	kleine Städte
G.	kleiner Stadt	kleiner Städte
D.	kleiner Stadt	kleinen Städten
A.	kleine Stadt	kleine Städte
N.	kleines Haus	kleine Häuſer
G.	kleines (kleinen) Hauſes	kleiner Häuſer
D.	kleinem Hauſe	kleinen Häuſern
A.	kleines Haus	kleine Häuſer

DECLENSION OF CARDINAL NUMERALS.

140. The cardinal numerals are usually not declined. When an adjective, ein is inflected like the indefinite article; standing alone, it is inflected like dieſer, the

nominative being einer, eine, eines (or commonly eins). Say eins (not ein), zwei, etc., when merely counting. With der the declension of ein is like that of any other adjective (der eine, etc.; see Lesson XV.). Million is also regularly inflected as a feminine of the weak declension.

VOCABULARY.

der Einwohner, (pl., – wohner), *the inhabitant*
die Feder, *the feather, pen*
die Tasche, *the pocket*
das Jahr (pl., Jahre), *the year*
die Kleider, *the clothes, clothing*
dreißig, *thirty*
vierzig, *forty*
fünfzig, *fifty*
sechzig, *sixty*
siebzig, *seventy*
achtzig, *eighty*
neunzig, *ninety*
hundert, *hundred*
hundert und eins, *one hundred and one*
tausend, *thousand*
(die) Million, *million*
schreiben (§ 245), *to write*
müssen (§ 250), *must, to have to*
oft, *often*
arm, *poor*
reich, *rich*

EXERCISE XIV.

1. Das Kind muß neue Schuhe haben. 2. Wilhelms Vater ist sehr arm. 3. Er hatte zwei kleine Uhren in der Tasche. 4. Jener Mann kauft nur alte Kleider. 5. London hat vier Millionen Einwohner. 6. Wir schreiben mit kleinen Federn und schwarzer Tinte. 7. Er war fünfzig Jahre alt. 8. Die Söhne reicher Väter werden oft arm. 9. Baute der Schneider zwei Häuser oder nur eins? 10. Sie lief von ihrem Vater zu ihrer Mutter. 11. Dies sind weiße und graue Hüte. 12.

Wir haben geſtern rote Blumen im Walde geſehen. 13. Oft ißt man ſchwarz(es) Brot in Deutſchland. 14. Sie hatten eine Flaſche alten Weines. 15. Haben Sie junge Pferde? Nein, ich habe nur alte. 16. Alter Freund, ich werde dich morgen ſehen.

1. There are thirty days in a month. 2. We eat only white bread. 3. The houses of rich men are often very beautiful. 4. Among the guests were pretty boys and girls. 5. He had to learn his lesson. 6. Give me two bottles of new wine. 7. Have you red and blue flowers? I have only white [ones]. 8. These pockets are very large. 9. Were they rich or poor? 10. The castles of Germany are often large. 11. The inhabitants of Paris can see beautiful pictures. 12. Did you write with blue ink? 13. Those birds have black feathers. 14. I shall buy new books and clothes tomorrow. 15. This city will have two million inhabitants. 16. In the year 1887 we saw the queen in London.

LESSON XV.

WEAK DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

141. An adjective preceded by der, or by one of the words declined like der (cf. § 60) belongs to the weak declension. The student will meet with other limiting words (such as viele, einige) which may cause the ad-

jective to be of the weak declension. If such words are inflected, it is always safe to decline the adjectives weak, as the purpose of adjective inflection is to show the gender, number, and case of the noun only when a preceding limiting word has not already done so.

142. The endings of the weak declension are as follows: —

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*	*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	e	e	e		en	
G.	en	en	en		en	
D.	en	en	en		en	
A.	en	e	e		en	

143. Observe that the ending is e in five places, but is elsewhere en. Adjectives ending in el, en, er may reject the e either of these terminations or of the declensional ending en (cf. § 64).

144. Declension of a weak adjective with a noun of each gender: —

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	der junge Mann	die jungen Männer
G.	des jungen Mannes	der jungen Männer
D.	dem jungen Manne	den jungen Männern
A.	den jungen Mann	die jungen Männer
N.	die junge Frau	die jungen Frauen
G.	der jungen Frau	der jungen Frauen
D.	der jungen Frau	den jungen Frauen
A.	die junge Frau	die jungen Frauen

N.	das junge Pferd	die jungen Pferde
G.	des jungen Pferdes	der jungen Pferde
D.	dem jungen Pferde	den jungen Pferden
A.	das junge Pferd	die jungen Pferde

145. Two or more adjectives under the same circumstances will be treated alike. Thus: lange, graue Kleider; die langen, grauen Kleider. The declension of the adjective is the same whether the nonn is expressed or understood. When an adjective is used as a noun, it is still declined as an adjective, but must begin with a capital. Thus: der Alte, *the old man;* die Armen, *the poor.* Participles when used as adjectives are declined like other adjectives. Thus: die singenden Vögel, das gefallene Blatt.

TRANSPOSED ORDER.

146. Subordinate clauses regularly have the personal verb the last word in the clause. See sentences 6, 11, 13, in Exercise XV. This arrangement of words is known as the *transposed order*, and differs from the other orders in the position of the personal verb. Observe that a subordinate clause must always be cut off from the rest of the sentence by a comma, or commas. (See also §219).

VOCABULARY.

der Sommer, *the summer*	kurz, *short*
der Winter, *the winter*	kalt, *cold*
der Frühling, *the spring*	warm, *warm*

der Herbſt, *the autumn*
der Deutſche (§ 145), *the German*
das Papier', *the paper*
wollen (§ 250), *will, to wish, purpose*
deutſch, *German*
angenehm, *pleasant, agreeable*
freundlich, *friendly*
gut, *good*
einige, *some*
jetzt, *now*
bald, *soon*
wie, *how*
daß, *that* (conj.)
weil, *because*

EXERCISE XV.

1. In ſeinen Taſchen fanden wir einige roten Äpfel. 2. Haben Sie das weiße Papier gekauft? 3. Er will nur deutſche Bücher leſen. 4. Die großen Städte ſind mir nicht angenehm. 5. Ich lobe dieſe jungen Kinder, weil ſie gut ſind. 6. Es iſt gut, daß ſie das kurze Lied ſang. 7. In den langen Tagen des Sommers werden wir oft in den ſchönen Wald gehen. 8. Der freundliche junge Mann gab ihr das neue Buch. 9. Die Deutſchen lieben ſehr die Muſik. 10. Wie viele warmen Kuchen haſt du gegeſſen? 11. Er wird bald kommen, weil er uns ſeine neue Uhr zeigen will. 12. Im Winter haben wir kurze Tage und lange Nächte. 13. Wir mußten geſtern zu Hauſe bleiben, weil es kalt war. 14. Der Sohn unſeres geliebten Freundes iſt heute geſtorben. 15. Sie wollen drei neue Häuſer bauen. 16. Die Schlüſſel der kleinen Zimmer ſind in meiner Taſche.

1. We had some small tables in the room. 2. Which tailor made your new coat? 3. German is the language of the Germans. 4. The warm days of (the) autumn are very pleasant [to] us. 5. I shall soon see the friendly faces of your brothers. 6. We could not

find him, because he is now in London. 7. Is the paper that (welches) you bought yesterday red or blue? 8. In (the) spring the violets will bloom. 9. We shall not learn the long lesson to-day. 10. Those white flowers are not pretty. 11. We bought these German pictures in Paris. 12. They were not willing to live in the large city. 13. How many large rooms have you in your new house? 14. This small village has only short streets. 15. The meat of such young animals is not good. 16. We saw that your cousin was standing behind the chair.

LESSON XVI.

MIXED DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

147. After ein and the words declined like ein (cf. § 64) the adjective is partly of the strong and partly of the weak declension. In the three places of the singular where these words have no ending (masculine and neuter nominative and neuter accusative), the adjective is strong; elsewhere in the singular and through the plural it is weak; this so-called mixed declension is therefore not a separate declension, but merely a combination of the other two.

148. Declension of an adjective with kein and a noun of each gender; the endings in black-faced letters are strong, the others weak:—

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	kein neuer Hut	keine neuen Hüte
G.	keines neuen Hutes	keiner neuen Hüte
D.	keinem neuen Hute	keinen neuen Hüten
A.	keinen neuen Hut	keine neuen Hüte
N.	keine neue Gabel	keine neuen Gabeln
G.	keiner neuen Gabel	keiner neuen Gabeln
D.	keiner neuen Gabel	keinen neuen Gabeln
A.	keine neue Gabel	keine neuen Gabeln
N.	kein neues Kloſter	keine neuen Klöſter
G.	keines neuen Kloſters	keiner neuen Klöſter
D.	keinem neuen Kloſter	keinen neuen Klöſtern
A.	kein neues Kloſter	keine neuen Klöſter

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

149. Der and welcher are the common relatives, representing *who*, *which*, or *that*. In the genitive only the forms of der are used; elsewhere the words are generally interchangeable. Der is declined as in § 125, but has only deren in the genitive plural. Welcher is thus declined:

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
N.	welcher	welche	welches	welche
G.	(deſſen)	(deren)	(deſſen)	(deren)
D.	welchem	welcher	welchem	welchen
A.	welchen	welche	welches	welche

150. Wer and was (declined as in § 116) are used as compound relatives: wer means (*he*) *who*, *whoever*, etc., and was, *that which*, *what*, *whatsoever*, etc. (See also § 184.) Wo (wor) is substituted for was (cf. § 118) and often for the dative or accusative of other relatives, referring to *things*, when used with a preposition.

NOTE. — The relative pronoun should never be omitted nor should the preposition governing it be separated from it, as is often the case in English. The clause introduced by a relative is always subordinate and must therefore take the transposed order (§ 146). A verb dependent on a relative is put in the *third person*, even if the antecedent of the relative is a pronoun of the first or second person. But the verb may be put in the first or second person, if the pronoun is repeated after the relative. Thus: Ich, der ich dein Freund bin.

ORDINAL NUMERALS.

151. The ordinals are formed by adding t to the cardinal up to twenty (except erſt, *first*, and dritt, *third*) and ſt from twenty on. Thus: zweit, acht, zehnt, zwanzigſt, einundzwanzigſt, fünfzigſt, hundertſt. They follow the rules for adjective inflection.

Es giebt, es iſt.

152. Es giebt, es gab, etc., with the accusative, may often signify *there is*, *there are*, *there was*, *there were*, etc. Es giebt differs from es iſt (es ſind) in expressing what is more indefinite or in a more indefinite (larger) place, while es iſt expresses what is definite or in a definite (small) place. Thus: Es iſt ein Vogel in dem Zimmer; es giebt viele guten Bücher.

VOCABULARY.

der Sonntag, *Sunday*
der Montag, *Monday*
der Dienſtag, *Tuesday*
der Brief, *the letter*
gern haben, (*have gladly*), *to like*
ſchlafen (§ 241), *to sleep*
ſollen (250), *shall, ought*

die Zeitung, *the newspaper*
das Land, *the land, country*
auf dem (das) Land, *in (into) the country*
grün, *green*
müde, *tired*
tragen (§ 240), *to carry, wear*
vielleicht', *perhaps*
einſt, *once, formerly*
ſo, *so*
gut, *well* (adv.)

EXERCISE XVI.

1. Soll ich am Sonntag mein neues Kleid tragen? 2. Das Lied, welches ſie geſtern ſang, war ſehr kurz. 3. Das iſt dein alter Freund, deſſen Bücher ich ſo oft geleſen habe. 4. Eure hübſche Freundin geht heute aufs Land. 5. Der Montag iſt der zweite Tag der Woche und der Dienſtag der dritte. 6. Sie haben unſere grünen Bäume ſehr gern. 7. Dies iſt der zweiundzwanzigſte Brief, den ich ihm geſchrieben habe. 8. Er iſt ſo müde, daß er nicht gut ſchlafen kann. 9. Die Römer hatten einſt ſehr reiche Länder. 10. Das iſt vielleicht ſein junger Bruder, der mit ihm gekommen iſt. 11. Es giebt viele Menſchen, welche nicht leſen und ſchreiben können. 12. Er ſucht den Engländer, dem er einſt diente. 13. Der Lehrer tadelte ihre kleinen Schweſtern. 14. In den Zeitungen leſen wir von den Klöſtern, die man jetzt bauen will. 15. Der Graf zeigte ihnen ſein großes Schwert. 16. Wer das ſagt, iſt kein guter Mann.

1. William the First was king of England. 2. They ought to buy his German books. 3. Perhaps it was your little guest who was eating the cake. 4. The children will wear their new clothes Tuesday. 5. To-morrow will be the thirtieth day of this month. 6. The poor woman of whom you were speaking died yesterday.

7. Our cousin once (cf. § 87) wore a white coat. 8. He wrote only a short letter because he was tired. 9. The teacher praised the pupil whose letter he had read. 10. The Germans love their great country. 11. They read their new piece well, but they could not sing the new songs. 12. Are these the violets which you planted in the garden? 13. These two boys are so young that they must remain at home 14. He laughs because his little brother likes the picture. 15. He who lives in the country can see the green fields. 16. Have you found the German newspapers which your nephew gave you?

LESSON XVII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

153. Adjectives are compared by adding to the positive er for the comparative and (e)ſt for the superlative. Monosyllabic adjectives whose vowel is a, o, or u (not au) generally modify the vowel in the comparative and superlative, but there are some such monosyllables which do not modify.

154. Adjectives ending in e add only r for the comparative; those in eſ, er, en drop the e of these terminations before er. The superlative regularly adds only ſt, but after d, t, or a sibilant eſt is generally added. The present participle, however, adds only ſt.

155. The following illustrate the rules just given:—

klein	kleiner	kleinſt
angenehm	angenehmer	angenehmſt
jung	jünger	jüngſt
alt	älter	älteſt
edel, *noble*	edler	edelſt
kurz	kürzer	kürzeſt
klar	klarer	klarſt

156. The following adjectives are compared irregularly:—

gut	beſſer	beſt
viel	mehr	meiſt
hoch (hoh when inflected), *high*	höher	höchſt
nah, *nigh*, *near*	näher	nächſt
groß	größer	größt

157. Comparatives and superlatives follow the rules for adjective declension. Thus: ältere Männer, das kleinſte Kind, mein jüngſter Bruder.

158. Unlike the positive and comparative, the superlative can not be used in predicate in its uninflected form, but an adverbial phrase made up of am (an dem) and the dative of the superlative is used. Thus: Im Frühling ſind die Bäume am ſchönſten; im Winter ſind die Tage am kürzeſten. This form with am is, however, not used, if the adjective is not the real predicate; that is, if the noun is understood, or if the superlative is modi-

fied by a phrase or clause. Thus: Dieſes Haus iſt das ſchönſte in der Stadt.

159. *As — as* with the positive is translated by ſo — wie, or eben ſo (*even so*) — wie. Sometimes als is used instead of wie. Thus: Er iſt (eben) ſo groß wie ich; der Kaufmann iſt ein eben ſo guter Mann wie dein Vater. In comparisons the English *than* is rendered by als. Thus: Dieſer Knabe iſt jünger als ſein Bruder.

FRACTIONALS.

160. Fractionals (except die Hälfte, *the half*) are formed by adding to the ordinal the termination tel (contracted from Teil, *part*). Thus: Viertel, *fourth, quarter;* Fünftel, *fifth;* Achtel, *eighth;* Zehntel, *tenth*, etc. These words are all neuter nouns. Besides the noun Hälfte German has also the adjective halb which may be inflected as any other adjective.

COUNTING TIME.

161. In counting time the cardinal numbers are used with Uhr (which is then treated as indeclinable) to express the hours. Thus: ein Uhr, *one o'clock;* ſieben Uhr, *seven o'clock*. The half hours and the quarters are counted forward. Thus: halb ſechs, *half past five;* (ein) Viertel (auf) ſechs, *a quarter past five;* drei Viertel (auf) ſechs, *a quarter to six*. The minutes may be expressed by nach and vor. Thus zwanzig Minuten nach fünf, *twenty minutes past five;* achtzehn Minuten vor ſechs, *eighteen minutes to six*. Other prepositions used to express the minutes will be readily intelligible.

VOCABULARY.

der Mittwoch, *Wednesday*
der Donnerstag, *Thursday*
der Freitag, *Friday*
der Sonnabend, *Saturday*
der Kopf, *the head*
der Zucker, *the sugar*
die Reise, *the journey*
die Kirsche, *the cherry*
trinken (§ 237), *to drink*
wie viel Uhr ist es? *what o'clock is it?*
um (acc.), *at* (time of day)
um drei Uhr, *at three o'clock*
sanft (comp., sanfter), *soft, gentle*
süß, *sweet*
amerikanisch, *American*

EXERCISE XVII.

1. Einst war er der reichste Kaufmann in der Stadt; jetzt ist er ärmer. 2. Nächsten Sonnabend wird der Student um sechs Uhr kommen. 3. Die deutschen Kirschen sind besser und süßer als die amerikanischen. 4. Er ist ebenso groß wie ich, aber ich bin älter als er. 5. Zwei Drittel und ein Sechstel sind zehn Zwölftel. 6. Die edelsten Menschen sind oft nicht die reichsten. 7. Im Sommer sind die Tage am längsten und die Nächte am kürzesten. 8. Die arme Frau kaufte nur ein halbes Pfund Zucker. 9. Der Mann hat einen größeren Kopf als der Knabe. 10. Wie viel Uhr ist es? Es ist dreiundzwanzig Minuten vor zehn. 11. Am Freitag machten wir eine kleinere aber angenehmere Reise. 12. Die jüngere Tochter ist sanfter und freundlicher als die ältere. 13. Ich trank nur die Hälfte des süßesten Weines. 14. Man sieht den nahen Wald mit seinen hohen Bäumen sehr gern. 15. Am Mittwoch war unsere Tante kränker als am Montag. 16. Paris ist die schönere, aber London ist die größere und reichere Stadt.

1. Her youngest sister is very ill. 2. Will it soon be

half past one o'clock? 3. His new coat is not as gray as his old [one]. 4. She is prettier than her friend. 5. We have beautiful roses, but the roses in their garden are the most beautiful. 6. Next Thursday their youngest son will be twenty-one years old. 7. Our flowers are most beautiful in the spring. 8. Perhaps he is older than you, but he is not so large as you. 9. The gentle, friendly old man died on (the) Friday. 10. Can you come at three or a quarter past three? 11. There was no sugar in the coffee which he was drinking. 12. That dog is smaller than (the) most dogs. 13. On (auf) the journey we saw no better apples than our American [ones]. 14. This horse's head is the largest that I have seen. 15. The birds were eating the sweetest and best cherries. 16. The nights are clearer in winter than in summer.

LESSON XVIII.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF haben.

162. The subjunctive mode differs from the indicative chiefly in regularly inserting e before consonantal endings (cf. § 72). The first and third person of the singular are alike. The conjugation of the auxiliary haben, although offering some irregularities, is given first because of the part this verb plays in the inflection of other verbs.

163. Subjunctive of haben:—

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
ich habe, *I may have, etc.*	ich hätte, *I might have, etc.*
du habeſt	du hätteſt
er habe	er hätte
wir haben	wir hätten
ihr habet	ihr hättet
ſie haben	ſie hätten
PERFECT.	**PLUPERFECT.**
ich habe gehabt, *I may have had, etc.*	ich hätte gehabt, *I might have had, etc.*
FUTURE.	**FUTURE PERFECT.**
ich werde haben, *I shall have, etc.*	ich werde gehabt haben, *I shall have had, etc.*
du werdeſt haben	du werdeſt gehabt haben
er werde haben	er werde gehabt haben
wir werden haben	wir werden gehabt haben
ihr werdet haben	ihr werdet gehabt haben
ſie werden haben	ſie werden gehabt haben
CONDITIONAL.	**CONDITIONAL PERFECT.**
ich würde haben, *I should have, etc.*	ich würde gehabt haben, *I should have had, etc.*
du würdeſt haben	du würdeſt gehabt haben
er würde haben	er würde gehabt haben
wir würden haben	wir würden gehabt haben
ihr würdet haben	ihr würdet gehabt haben
ſie würden haben	ſie würden gehabt haben

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

164. The translation given above for the subjunctive is merely intended to be suggestive. The German subjunctive is so much more widely used than the English that subjunctive forms will have various translations. It oftens happens that the German subjunctive must be rendered by the English indicative or potential. And yet the essential nature of the subjunctive is the same in the two languages. It expresses *possibility*, *doubt*, *uncertainty*, *etc.*

165. The fact that the subjunctive denotes possibility, doubt, etc., leads to its use in suppositions contrary to fact. In the clause of condition (that is, the *if* clause, the protasis) the preterit or pluperfect subjunctive is used; in the result or conclusion (the apodosis) the preterit or pluperfect subjunctive is used, or for them may be substituted the forms of the conditional. See sentences 3 and 8 in Exercise XVIII.

166. German also uses the subjunctive in indirect discourse, where the sentiments and not the exact words of another are given. As a rule, use the tense that would be used in the direct discourse. If this rule should call for a form which cannot be distinguished from the corresponding form of the indicative, then change from the present to the preterit subjunctive, etc. See sentences 1, 4, 6, 10, and 13 in Exercise XVIII.

THE CONDITIONAL.

167. The conditional tenses are formed by the preterit subjunctive of werden with the infinitive, simple and compound. They therefore bear the same relation to the two futures as the preterit to the present, and correspond in meaning to the preterit and pluperfect subjunctive respectively. They may be substituted for these tenses, as noted in § 165, in the conclusion of a supposition contrary to the fact; also elsewhere when these tenses would be the same in form in the indicative and the subjunctive. In the same way the conditional may take the place of the future, when the future indicative and subjunctive are alike. See sentences 3 and 8 in Exercise XVIII.

INVERTED ORDER AFTER SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

168. In agreement with the statement in § 102, the principal clause must have the *inverted order*, if the subordinate clause precedes. See sentences 7 and 8 in Exercises XVIII.

VOCABULARY.

der Amerikaner, (pl., -kaner) *the American*
der Onkel, *the uncle*
die Schule, *the school*
die Kirche, *the church*
das Wetter, *the weather*
die Leute, *the people*
ich möchte gern, *I should like to*
dürfen (§ 250), *may, to be permitted, dare*
durch (acc.), *through*
zu, *too*
wenn (cf. § 219), *if, when*

franzöſiſch, *French*
engliſch, *English*
ſchlecht, *bad*
artig, *well-behaved, good*
doch, *though, nevertheless, certainly, surely, I think, you know, etc.*

EXERCISE XVIII.

1. Eliſabeth ſagt, daß ſie nur franzöſiſche Bücher habe. 2. Das Kind möchte gern zur Schule gehen, aber das Wetter iſt zu ſchlecht. 3. Wir hätten einen beſſern Diener (*or* würden — haben), wenn wir Wilhelm hätten. 4. Mein Vetter ſagte, daß die Leute ſchlechte Pferde hätten. 5. Die Kuchen waren doch ſehr gut. 6. Unſer Onkel ſchrieb, daß er Max ſehr gern habe. 7. Wenn wir durch den Wald zur Kirche gehen, ſo ſehen wir die ſchönſten Vögel. 8. Wenn wir ſchönere Tage gehabt hätten, ſo hätten wir eine angenehmere Reiſe gehabt (*or* würden wir — gehabt haben). 9. In der Schule dürfen die Kinder nicht lachen. 10. Er ſagt, daß er in dem neuen Hauſe wohnen werde. 11. Das Zimmer war nicht warm, weil der Ofen zu klein war. 12. Ich möchte gern dieſe hübſche Uhr nach Haus nehmen. 13. Mein Vater ſagte mir, daß du artige Kinder habeſt. 14. Die engliſchen Zeitungen ſind beſſer als die deutſchen. 15. Der Amerikaner ſchrieb ſeinem Freunde, daß er zwei alte Gemälde habe. 16. Am Sonnabend war er krank und konnte nichts eſſen.

1. May she show me your new spoons and forks? 2. Gertrude says that she has a blue dress. 3. Would you have a better dog, if you had the black [one]? 4. Such people surely ought not to come. 5. We should like to lie under the tall trees in this green

valley. 6. Our friend wrote that she had more than twenty rooms in her house. 7. When the children are in the country, (so) they are well-behaved. 8. They would have liked me, if I had had better clothes. 9. If the weather is not too bad, (so) we [shall] go to (the) school next Monday. 10. He said that he would have two French paintings next week. 11. (The) most Americans have often read about (von) the great English castles. 12. The teacher said that the old cities had once had many inhabitants. 13. The dog came out of the garden and ran through the house, did it not (nicht wahr)? 14. Your brother said that you had had larger hammers than these. 15. The children were permitted to wear their new clothes to (the) church. 16. On Thursday I wrote a short letter [to] your uncle.

LESSON XIX.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF WEAK AND STRONG VERBS.

169. The present and preterit tenses of the subjunctive of weak verbs differ from the same tenses of the indicative only in making the third singular of the present end in e, and in uniformly retaining e before consonantal endings. The present subjunctive of strong verbs is like that of weak verbs, the vowel of the second and third persons singular never being changed; but the preterit

subjunctive of these verbs adds e for the first and third persons singular, and modifies the vowel, if possible, for all the forms of the tense. The compound tenses of the subjunctive are formed with the subjunctive of the auxiliaries.

170. Subjunctive of a weak and a strong verb:—

PRESENT.	PRESENT.
ich lobe, *I may praise, etc.*	ich gebe, *I may give, etc.*
du lobeſt	du gebeſt
er lobe	er gebe
wir loben	wir geben
ihr lobet	ihr gebet
ſie loben	ſie geben
PRETERIT.	**PRETERIT.**
ich lobte, *I might praise, etc.*	ich gäbe, *I might give, etc.*
du lobteſt	du gäbeſt
er lobte	er gäbe
wir lobten	wir gäben
ihr lobtet	ihr gäbet
ſie lobten	ſie gäben
PERFECT.	**PERFECT.**
ich habe gelobt, *I may have praised, etc.*	ich habe gegeben, *I may have given, etc.*
PLUPERFECT.	**PLUPERFECT.**
ich hätte gelobt, *I might have praised, etc.*	ich hätte gegeben, *I might have given, etc.*
FUTURE.	**FUTURE.**
ich werde loben, *I shall praise, etc.*	ich werde geben, *I shall give, etc.*

FUTURE PERFECT.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde gelobt haben, *I shall have praised, etc.*	ich werde gegeben haben, *I shall have given, etc.*
CONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL.
ich würde loben, *I should praise, etc.*	ich würde geben, *I should give, etc.*
CONDITIONAL PERFECT.	CONDITIONAL PERFECT.
ich würde gelobt haben, *I should have praised, etc.*	ich würde gegeben haben, *I should have given, etc.*

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

171. The nature and force of the subjunctive (cf. § 164) lead to its use commonly in clauses to express purpose after daß, damit (*in order that, so that*). See sentences 2 and 11 in Exercise XIX.

172. The subjunctive is also naturally employed in expressing wishes, requests, etc. See sentences 3 and 8 in Exercise XIX.

THE DAY OF THE MONTH.

173. The day of the month is expressed by the ordinal, and, by abbreviation, the name of the month is left unchanged after the numeral. Thus: Es iſt der zehnte Januar. Corresponding to the English use of *on* or of the simple objective in naming dates, the German employs an dem (generally contracted to am) or the simple accusative with the definite article. Thus: am fünften März, den fünften März. The latter form is especially employed in dating letters. When figures are

used, the dates may be written thus: am (*or* den) 5ten März, am (*or* den) 5. März.

VOCABULARY.

der Januar', *January*
der Februar', *February*
der März, *March*
der April', *April*
der Mai, *May*
der Ju'ni, *June*
der Ju'li, *July*
der Auguſt', *August*
der September, *September*
der October, *October*
der November, *November*
der Dezember, *December*
der wievielſte, *what day (of the month)*
vorig, *former, last*
arbeiten, *to work, labor*
ſchon, *already*
je, jemals, *ever*
nie, niemals, *never*
lange (adv.), *long, for a long time*
als, *when, as* (cf. §219)

EXERCISE XIX.

1. Wenn dein Schwager den Laden nicht ſchon gekauft hätte, ſo hätten wir es gethan. 2. Mein Neffe arbeitet heute ſehr lange, damit er morgen nicht arbeiten müſſe. 3. Lange lebe der gute alte König. 4. Den wievielſten haben wir heute? Es iſt der dreißigſte April. 5. Als wir vorigen Sonntag zur Kirche gingen, ſahen wir das kleine Mädchen. 6. Seine Nachbarn ſagten, daß der Mann kein Herz habe. 7. Haſt du ihm je geſchrieben, daß er kommen darf? 8. Möge er nie in dieſen Irrtum fallen. 9. Der Januar iſt der erſte und der Juni der ſechſte Monat des Jahres. 10. Der König will, daß der Graf heute komme. 11. Der Schüler hat die Aufgabe gut gelernt, damit ihn der Lehrer lobe. 12. Goethe ſtarb am 22. März 1832 in Weimar. 13. Der Knabe

ſagt, daß du den Vogel ſchon gefangen hätteſt. 14. „Muſik! Muſik!“ ſagte der König, „damit ich nicht höre, was ſie ſagen!“ 15. Hätten Sie einen längern Brief geſchrieben, wenn Sie die Zeit gehabt hätten? 16. Am erſten Juli werden wir zu Hauſe ſein.

1. May you never praise a worse man! 2. On March 1, 1871, Paris fell into the hands of the Germans. 3. If his father had praised him, he would have worked well. 4. Her aunt wrote, "You must come to-day." 5. Say to him that he must go to-morrow. 6. When we were in England last July, we had to wear our warm clothing. 7. Would you have given the watch to me, if you had not already given it to your nephew? 8. What day of the month is it* to-day? It is Tuesday, December 8, 1891. 9. She said that the man had been standing for a long time. 10. Schiller died on May 9, 1805. 11. Who said that I ever censured him? 12. He came in order that he might show us the wagon. 13. We read in the newspaper that you had built a new house. 14. [Let] the subject serve the king. 15. The boy goes to school that he may learn. 16. As he lay under the tree, he heard the bird sing (*inf.*).

* See sentence 4 in the German exercise.

LESSON XX.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF ſein.

174. Subjunctive of ſein: —

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
ich ſei, *I may be, etc.*	ich wäre, *I might be, etc.*
du ſeieſt	du wäreſt
er ſei	er wäre
wir ſeien	wir wären
ihr ſeiet	ihr wäret
ſie ſeien	ſie wären

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich ſei geweſen, *I may have been, etc.*	ich wäre geweſen, *I might have been, etc.*

FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde ſein, *I shall be, etc.*	ich werde geweſen ſein, *I shall have been, etc.*

CONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL PERFECT.
ich würde ſein, *I should be, etc.*	ich würde geweſen ſein, *I should have been, etc.*

175. Subjunctive of werden : —

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
ich werde, *I may become, etc.*	ich würde, *I might become, etc.*
du werdeſt	du würdeſt
er werde	er würde
wir werden	wir würden
ihr werdet	ihr würdet
ſie werden	ſie würden
PERFECT.	**PLUPERFECT.**
ich ſei geworden, *I may have become, etc.*	ich wäre geworden, *I might have become, etc.*
FUTURE.	**FUTURE PERFECT.**
ich werde werden, *I shall become, etc.*	ich werde geworden ſein, *I shall have become, etc.*
CONDITIONAL.	**CONDITIONAL PERFECT.**
ich würde werden, *I should become, etc.*	ich würde geworden ſein, *I should have become, etc.*

SUBJUNCTIVE OF OTHER VERBS WITH ſein.

176. The present and preterit of verbs conjugated with ſein are made as described in § 169. The following synopsis of the subjunctive of kommen will show how the other tenses of such verbs are formed : —

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
ich komme	ich käme
PERFECT.	**PLUPERFECT.**
ich ſei gekommen	ich wäre gekommen

FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde kommen	ich werde gekommen ſein
CONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL PERFECT.
ich würde kommen	ich würde gekommen ſein

USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

177. The subjunctive is often used to give a tone of reserve or doubt in sentences where the English employs the indicative. See sentence 5 below. But this and other idiomatic uses of the subjunctive must be left to the advanced grammar. It should be observed, however, that the relations of time so definitely expressed by the tenses of the indicative are less sharply defined in the subjunctive and are not infrequently entirely lost.

VERBS IN ieren, eln, ern.

178. Verbs in ieren do not prefix ge in the past participle. Thus: ſtudieren, *to study;* ſtudiert, *studied.* Verbs whose stem ends in el and er may drop the e of this termination before the verbal ending e; elsewhere they may drop the e of the verbal ending. Thus: wandern, ſ., *to wander;* ich wandre, *I wander;* wir wandern, *we wander.*

IRREGULAR WEAK VERBS.

179. The verb bringen, *to bring*, of which the principal parts are bringen, brachte, gebracht, is a representative of a small class of verbs which change their vowel in the preterit and past participle, but also add the endings

of the weak conjugation. Three of these verbs (bringen being one) also modify the vowel in the preterit subjunctive. These words are given in the Appendix, § 251.

VOCABULARY.

der Franzoſe, *the Frenchman*
die Kuh (pl., Kühe), *the cow*
das Thea'ter, *the theatre*
das Schauſpiel (pl., -ſpiele), *spectacle, play*
Herr Schmidt, *Mr. Schmidt*
Frau Klemm, *Mrs. Klemm*
Fräulein Marie, *Miss Mary*
etwas (indec.), *something, anything, some*
alle, *all*
wenige, *few, a few*
bitten (§ 239), *to request, ask* (*for*, um, acc.)
ſpazieren gehen, *to take a walk*
gern, *gladly, willingly* (with verbs often, *like to*)
um (acc.), *around, about*
für (acc.), *for*
was für, *what sort* (*kind*) *of, what*

EXERCISE XX.

1. Herr Schmidt ſagt, daß er ſeiner Tochter den Namen Eliſabeth gegeben habe. 2. Wir gingen gern ſpazieren, wenn wir nur die Zeit hätten. 3. Fräulein Marie ſagt, daß die Franzoſen beſſere Gemälde haben als die Deutſchen. 4. Haben Sie je etwas Hübſcheres geſehen? 5. Man dürfte das niemals ſagen. 6. Der Onkel iſt ſchon durch viele Länder gewandert. 7. Studiere mehr, damit du deine Aufgabe beſſer lerneſt. 8. Was für ein Schauſpiel gaben ſie in dem Theater? 9. Das Kind bat mich um ein Stück Fleiſch für ſeinen Hund. 10. Alle ſagten, daß Frau Klemm die Gläſer brächte. 11. „O, daß die Kuh nicht geſtorben wäre!“ ſagte der Arme. 12. Nur wenige haben ein ſolches Buch ſtudiert. 13. Wenn der

Knabe artig wäre, ſo hätte ich ihn ſehr gern. 14. Wir hätten ſchönere Blumen gehabt, wenn das Wetter wärmer geweſen wäre. 15. Er wäre gern gekommen, aber er war zu müde. 16. Was für Eier habt ihr gefunden?

1. The air would be warmer, if the days were longer. 2. What kind of clothes was Mr. Schmidt wearing when you saw him? 3. He studies his lesson, that he may learn it. 4. The girls said that the young Frenchman had not brought the key of the shop. 5. Miss Elizabeth stood before us and had something in her hand. 6. The students like* to wander through the valleys. 7. The king said, "You have only one king, and you shall have only one name for God." 8. Our friends wrote last May that it had been cold in Paris. 9. They were all standing about the cow, which was lying on (auf) the ground. 10. They have been working for a long time and ask now for something to eat. 11. Oh, that my son were not ill! 12. If he had a new pair of boots, (so) he would go to school. 13. When we were taking a walk, we saw only a few people. 14. If he had not fallen into the water, he would not have become ill. 15. The American said that he had gone to (in) the theatre and had seen the new play. 16. If he has not already been studying, he must do so (es) now.

*See sentence 2 in the German exercise.

LESSON XXI.

INSEPARABLE VERBS.

180. The prefixes be, ent (or emp), er, ge, ver, zer are never separated in the course of inflection from the verb with which they are compounded. They are therefore known as inseparable prefixes, and the verbs with which they are compounded as inseparable verbs, or, more strictly, as verbs inseparably compounded. These prefixes never have the accent, and do not permit the prefixing of ge in the past participle. Thus: bewohnen, bewohnte, bewohnt. They have no other effect on the conjugation of the verb. (But in some cases the auxiliary is changed, owing to a change in the force of the verb when compounded.) These prefixes usually change more or less the meaning of the verb with which they are compounded. (See § 253.)

181. Conjugation of the inseparable verb, bewohnen, *to occupy:* —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

bewohnen bewohnte bewohnt

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
ich bewohne	ich bewohnte

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich habe bewohnt	ich hatte bewohnt
FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde bewohnen	ich werde bewohnt haben

IMPERATIVE.

bewohne

INFINITIVES.

bewohnen, zu bewohnen bewohnt haben, bewohnt zu haben

PARTICIPLES.

bewohnend bewohnt

NOTE. — The subjunctive is omitted here and will be omitted hereafter, as the student can readily make its forms after the analogy of the indicative.

TRANSLATIONS OF *SOME.*

182. The word *some* preceding a noun is commonly omitted in translating into German, but may be rendered by etwas for the singular and einige for the plural. When standing alone, it becomes etwas in the singular and einige (sometimes welche) in the plural.

Viel, wenig, all.

183. Viel and wenig are usually not declined in the singular, but are regularly declined in the plural. All, when standing before a noun, is fully declined like dieser, but before the article, the demonstratives, and the possessive adjectives it is often not declined. In the plural it is usually not followed by the article.

THE INDEFINITE RELATIVE was.

184. In this connection may be mentioned the regular use of was instead of das or welches after a neuter pronoun, personal, demonstrative, or indefinite (es, das, alles, nichts, viel, etc.) or a neuter adjective used as a noun, without a definite antecedent. Thus: alles, was ich habe; das Beſte, was ſie kauften.

VOCABULARY.

der Abend, *the evening*
(das) Amerika, *America*
viel, *much*, pl., *many*
wenig, *few*, *little*
all, *all*, *each*
ganz, *whole*, *entire*, *all*
früh, *early*
heute früh, *this morning*
morgen (geſtern) früh, *to-morrow* (*yesterday*) *morning*
bitte, *please*
beginnen (§ 238), *to begin*
verlieren (§ 246), *to lose*
behaupten, *to assert*
gefallen (dat., § 241), *to please*
erhalten (§ 241), *to receive*
zerſtören, *to destroy*
empfangen (§ 242), *to receive*, *welcome*
entdecken, *to discover*
verkaufen, *to sell*
begegnen, ſ. (dat.), *to meet*
nun, *now*
ohne (acc.), *without*

EXERCISE XXI.

1. Morgen früh empfangen wir unſere Gäſte aus Berlin. 2. Geſtern Abend hat er die Zeitung und zwei Briefe erhalten. 3. Das kleine Dorf gefällt meinem Nachbar. 4. Die Einwohner hatten die Stadt zerſtört. 5. Wir bewohnen nun ein ganzes Haus. 6. Der Student behauptete, daß er all ſeine Bücher verloren habe. 7. Bitte, kaufen Sie mir auch ein

wenig Tinte. 8. Um wie viel Uhr werden Sie uns auf (*to*) das Schloß führen? 9. Die Tiere lagen auf der Erde und schliefen. 10. Wem sind Sie gestern begegnet? 11. Es war viel Wasser im Thale. 12. Die Mädchen beginnen schon neue Stücke zu lernen. 13. Können Sie uns sagen, wer Amerika entdeckt hat? 14. Wollt ihr ohne mich gehen? 15. Wie viele Tische und Stühle hat man schon verkauft? 16. Er spricht gern nur Deutsch, und doch kann er drei Sprachen sprechen.

1. Will you have some meat or some eggs? 2. Had you already begun the letter to (an, *acc.*) your sister? 3. Please take this wine and give it to your father. 4. The young men would not say to whom they had sold it. 5. Some early flowers are now blooming in the garden. 6. The gentleman heard only the first that she said. 7. The teacher asserted that the Romans had built the old bridge. 8. At what o'clock did you receive the paper? 9. Where did you receive all your friends? 10. Columbus discovered America on October 12, 1492. 11. He must not take a walk without his hat. 12. We met the children of our neighbors in the woods. 13. What small heads and feet they have! 14. The music pleased the count very [much]. 15. One evening (*gen.*) they found the lost letter in his pocket. 16. The pupils will begin to work to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

LESSON XXII.

SEPARABLE VERBS.

185. Prepositions and adverbs, when compounded with verbs, are separable. The list of such prefixes is too long to be given here, but verbs thus separably compounded can readily be recognized by their not having one of the inseparable prefixes. The separable prefix and the verb are both accented, but the prefix has the principal accent.

186. These prefixes, now written in many situations as if they were a part of the verb, were once written as separate words. This former usage explains present usage. If the prefix is considered a separate word, and given the *position of an adverb*, it must evidently sometimes precede and sometimes follow the verb. For the same reason the prefix ge and the sign of the infinitive zu must come between the prefix and the verb. If the prefix takes the position of an adverb, it is also plain why it *follows* the present and the preterit tenses of the verb in a *principal clause* and *precedes* the same tenses in a *subordinate clause*. The prefix is now written as a part of the verb form when it precedes the verb. It must be placed after the other adverbial modifiers and the negative, when it follows the verb.

187. Conjugation of the separable verb anfangen, *to begin* (cf. § 235, *g*) : —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

anfangen fing an angefangen

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
ich fange an	ich fing an
PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich habe angefangen	ich hatte angefangen
FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde anfangen	ich werde angefangen haben

IMPERATIVE.

fange an

INFINITIVES.

anfangen, anzufangen angefangen (zu) haben

PARTICIPLES.

anfangend angefangen

PREFIXES, SEPARABLE OR INSEPARABLE.

188. Durch, hinter, über, unter, and um are separable or inseparable; but in verbs separately compounded with these words, each element of the compound has its full meaning, while the inseparable compounds have an altered or figurative sense. Thus: ü'berſetzen (sep.), *to set across, ferry over;* überſe'tzen (insep.), *to translate.* It should be observed that one of these prefixes is not generally used both separably and inseparably with the same verb.

189. In the present orthography wider (*against*) and wieder (*again*) are sharply distinguished; the former is inseparable, and the latter separable. In the older orthography this distinction in spelling was not observed. Miß (*mis*) is regularly inseparable, but some of its compounds take ge in the past participle; voll (*full*) forms a few inseparables and a number of separables.

VOCABULARY.

der Morgen (pl., Morgen), *the morning*
der Held (§ 119), *the hero*
der Friede (§ 127), *the peace*
die Minute, *the minute*
die Sonne, *the sun*
die Schlacht, *the battle*
das Recht (pl., Rechte), *the right*
recht haben, *to be right*
unrecht haben, *to be wrong*
ander, *other*
derſelbe *the same*
aufgehen, *to rise* (sun, etc.)
untergehen, *to set*
überſetzen (insep.), *to translate*
anziehen (§ 246), *to put on*
ausbeſſern, *to mend*
abſchreiben, *to copy*
fragen, *to ask*
bei (dat.), *by, near, at the house of, with*
bei dem Schneider, *at the tailor's*
ob, *whether*

EXERCISE XXII.

1. Der Schneider beſſert meinen Rock aus. 2. Am erſten Januar dieſes Jahres ging die Sonne um zwanzig Minuten nach ſieben auf. 3. Heute iſt ſie um neunzehn Minuten vor ſechs untergegangen. 4. Gott gebe uns den Frieden! 5. Hat er ſchon ſeine Stiefel angezogen? 6. Wie viel Uhr iſt es? Ich habe keine Uhr bei mir. 7. Bitte, wollen Sie das Stück ins Deutſche überſetzen. 8. Wir empfingen die Freunde bei Herrn Schmidt. 9. Schreibe den Brief ab und bringe

ihn mir. 10. Der edle Held fiel in der Schlacht bei (*of*) Lützen. 11. Er sagte, daß er meine Schuhe ausbessere. 12. „Da ward aus Abend und Morgen der dritte Tag." 13. Wir lesen dieselben Bücher und übersetzen sie ins Englische. 14. Er fragte, ob die Andern auch unrecht hätten. 15. Der Schüler behauptete, daß er die Aufgabe anfinge. 16. Er begann seine Kleider anzuziehen.

1. You are right; it is half past eight. 2. You must mend your dress. 3. The sun was setting when the great battle began. 4. She has not translated the piece which you read yesterday. 5. He asked whether he should mend the book. 6. My son began to copy the letter at a quarter past three. 7. There were many heroes among the Romans. 8. Did you see my new coat at the tailor's? 9. They said that the sun had not risen. 10. The same flowers grow in our garden. 11. Have you lost the letter which your sister copied? 12. My cousin was putting on his boots, when I went into the room. 13. Peace be with you! 14. Has the count destroyed the other castle? 15. The aunt loved the child, because it was friendly and good. 16. Good morning (*acc.*), William. Have you brought me the newspaper?

LESSON XXIII.

REFLEXIVE VERBS.

190. Any German transitive verb may have a reflexive pronoun as its object; that is, it may have an object pronoun corresponding to the subject. Thus: Ich tadle mich, *I censure myself.* Verbs are, however, regarded as properly reflexive only when they are always used reflexively, or when they have a special meaning in this use.

191. The reflexive pronouns for the first and second persons are the same as the personal pronouns, mich, mir, dich, dir, uns, euch. For the third person and for Sie there is a special reflexive ſich, which is used for both numbers and all three genders. The reflexive pronoun is generally in the accusative, but is sometimes in the dative and rarely in the genitive. Sich may be either accusative or dative. The conjugation of reflexive verbs offers no new features. The auxiliary is haben, and the reflexive pronoun takes the position of a pronoun object.

192. Conjugation of ſich freuen, *to rejoice* :—

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

ſich freuen freute ſich gefreut

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
ich freue mich	ich freute mich
du freuſt dich	du freuteſt dich
er freut ſich, etc.	er freute ſich, etc.

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich habe mich gefreut	ich hatte mich gefreut

FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde mich freuen	ich werde mich gefreut haben

IMPERATIVE.

freue dich

INFINITIVES.

ſich (zu) freuen	ſich gefreut (zu) haben

PARTICIPLES.

ſich freuend	ſich gefreut (only in compound tenses)

193. Reflexive verbs are very common in German, being often used where they would be inadmissible in English. This is particularly the case with transitive verbs when it is desired to give them the force of an English intransitive. Thus: Er wendet ſich, *he turns*. The reflexive is also sometimes used where we should expect a passive. Thus: Der Schlüſſel hat ſich gefunden, *the key has been found*.

Jemand, niemand, jedermann.

194. Jemand, *somebody, some one*, and niemand, *nobody, no one*, add (e)s for the genitive; they may form the dative in em or en, and the accusative in en, but are

usually not inflected in these cases. Jedermann, *everybody*, has (e)s in the genitive, the other cases being like the nominative.

VOCABULARY.

der Professor (§ 234), *the professor*
der Fluß, *the river*
die Stunde, *the hour, the lesson*
die Wand (pl., Wände), *the wall*
das Dach, *the roof*
das Gras, *the grass*
sich legen, *to lie down*
sich setzen, *to sit down, to take a seat*
sich erinnern (gen., or an with acc.), *to remember, recall*
sich befinden, *to be, do*
wissen (§ 251), *to know*
sitzen (§ 239), *to sit*
noch, *yet, still*
noch nicht, *not yet*

EXERCISE XXIII.

1. Ich weiß nicht, wie er sich heute befindet. 2. Jedermann freute sich das Gesicht des alten Grafen wieder zu sehen. 3. Erinnerst du dich an den Namen des Professors? 4. Was für Apfelbäume haben Sie in Ihrem Garten? 5. Wir sehen jemand auf dem Dache. 6. Einige Kaufleute setzten sich an den Tisch. 7. Vor einer Stunde war Ihr Herr Onkel auf dem Flusse. 8. Ihr legtet euch ins Gras. 9. Es giebt viele kleinen Tiere in den Wäldern Amerikas. 10. Der große Held ist noch nicht gekommen. 11. Übermorgen fangen wir unsere deutschen Stunden an. 12. Wir blieben noch eine Stunde und lasen die Zeitungen. 13. Mein Freund saß vor mir in der Kirche. 14. Die Professoren freuten sich über die schönen Gemälde an der Wand. 15.

Niemand wußte, wo er wohnte. 16. Ich kann mich nicht daran erinnern.

1. You rejoiced to see the green apple-trees, did you not? 2. They were sitting by (an) the table, but he was still standing near the wall. 3. How are you to-day? 4. Do you know whose house this is? 5. For a long time no one could build a bridge over (*acc.*) this river. 6. The gentleman would not take a seat. 7. In an hour some one will show us where he lives. 8. We can see the high roofs of the houses. 9. The professor could not remember my name. 10 My father was very ill day before yesterday. 11. The dog wished to lie down in the water. 12. I did not sit down on the chair. 13. Everybody laughs when he begins to sing. 14. The horses can not eat the short grass. 15. It would be pleasant, if we could take our French lessons of (bei) the same teacher. 16. Did you ask whether they had mended the clothes?

LESSON XXIV.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

195. Impersonal verbs are always in the third person singular, sometimes without a subject, but generally with the indefinite subject es. Impersonal verbs may refer to the phenomena of nature, or may be other

verbs used and inflected in a similar manner. Thus: es regnet, *it rains;* es dürſtet mich or mich dürſtet, *I am thirsty;* es klopft, *some one is knocking;* es wundert mich, *I wonder;* es thut mir leid, *I am sorry.* The conjugation of such verbs offers no new features and is omitted here. Impersonal verbs are more often used in German than in English.

REMARKS ABOUT SOME PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

196. Einer and keiner are the pronoun forms of ein and kein and are declined like dieſer. Man is used only in the nominative, but its missing cases may be supplied by those of einer. Solch may be placed before or after ein, but is uninflected when placed before. Thus: ſolch ein or ein ſolcher. Manch is usually declined as stated in § 58, but before ein it is uninflected and sometimes also before an adjective. Thus: manch ein Mann, manch ſchöne Blumen instead of mancher Mann and manche ſchönen Blumen. The same statement applies to welch, especially when it is exclamatory. Thus: welch ein Mann, welch ſchöne Blumen.

197. The demonstratives are often used where we should have the personal pronouns in English. This substitution may be made for euphony, for emphasis, or for the sake of greater clearness, the latter usage being especially important. Thus: Der (for er) hat das Gute gethan, ſo lange er konnte; er ſah den Mann und deſſen Sohn (that is, *the man's son*); er hat eine Schweſter: kennen Sie dieſelbe (for ſie)?

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

198. From the possessive adjective mein is formed the possessive pronoun meiner, which is declined like dieſer. For meiner may be substituted der meine, or der meinige, meine and meinige being declined like any other adjective. A similar series may be made from dein, ſein, ihr, etc. Thus:

meiner,	der meine,	or der meinige
deiner,	der deine,	" der deinige
ſeiner,	der ſeine,	" der ſeinige
unſerer,	der unſ(e)re,	" der unſ(e)rige, etc.

The forms (der) meine, (der) meinige can not be used without the article. The words are used like English *mine, ours, yours* to take the place of a noun.

VOCABULARY.

der Abſchied, *departure, leave*
der Bote, *the messenger*
die Freude, *the joy*
das Geld, *the money*
das Leid, *hurt, pain, sorrow*
es thut mir leid, *I am sorry*
kennen (§ 251), *to know, be acquainted with*
es wundert mich, *I wonder, am astonished*
klopfen, *to knock, rap*
regnen, *to rain*
donnern, *to thunder*
blitzen, *to lighten*
ſchneien, *to snow*
hageln, *to hail*
verſtehen, *to understand*
es verſteht ſich, *of course*
es dürſtet mich, *I am thirsty*
immer, *always*
während (gen.), *during*
denn, *for*
wohl, *probably, indeed.*

EXERCISE XXIV.

1. Es dürſtet mich. Darf ich um ein Glas Waſſer bitten? 2. Es donnert und blitzt ſehr oft im Sommer. 3. Es regnete ſchon, als wir Abſchied nahmen. 4. Welch ſchöne Roſen haſt du in der Hand! 5. Es verſteht ſich, daß Sie das Geld bei ſich haben. 6. Es wundert mich, daß es heute ſchneit. 7. Es thut mir leid, aber ich kenne den Boten nicht. 8. Einer mußte durch den Fluß gehen, denn es war keine Brücke darüber. 9. Des Königs Freude war wohl groß, als er den Helden ſah. 10. Während des Tages ſchläft dieſer Vogel, aber er ſingt in der Nacht. 11. Es klopft. Wer kommt? 12. Geſtern iſt er ſeinem Vetter und einem Freunde desſelben begegnet. 13. Es wäre nicht angenehm, wenn es heute hagelte. 14. Der Lehrer las, was der Schüler abgeſchrieben hatte. 15. Wir wollen das erſte und das zweite Stück überſetzen. 16. Dies iſt mein Buch; Wilhelm hat das Ihrige.

1. They could not take a walk, for it was raining. 2. Gertrude said that she was sorry. 3. Are you thirsty? 4. My mother knew her and her daughter 5. They rejoiced to find (the) half of the money which they had lost. 6. It hails often in warm countries. 7. At what o'clock did the sun set yesterday? 8. Probably you did not understand what the messenger said when he took his departure. 9. After (the) joy comes (the) sorrow. 10. Do you know who was knocking an hour ago? 11. Of course he was very [much] astonished. 12. It will snow to-morrow, will it not? 13. Does it always lighten when it thunders? 14. Dur-

ing the evening he wore one of my coats, because his was at the tailor's. 15. Can you remember (it, daran) where those professors live? 16. What pretty hands the girl has!

LESSON XXV.

PASSIVE VOICE.

199. The passive voice is formed in German by combining the past participle of a transitive verb with the auxiliary werden, and not with ſein as we should expect from the analogy of the English. The only change in the conjugation of werden when forming the passive is the dropping of ge of the participle geworden in the compound tenses.

200. Conjugation of the passive of loben:—

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.	PRETERIT.
ich werde gelobt, *I am praised, etc.*	ich wurde gelobt, *I was praised, etc.*
du wirſt gelobt, etc.	du wurdeſt gelobt, etc.

PERFECT.	PLUPERFECT.
ich bin gelobt worden, *I have been praised, etc.*	ich war gelobt worden, *I had been praised, etc.*

FUTURE.	FUTURE PERFECT.
ich werde gelobt werden, *I shall be praised, etc.*	ich werde gelobt worden ſein, *I shall have been praised, etc.*

IMPERATIVE.

werde gelobt, *be praised.*

INFINITIVES.

gelobt (zu) werden, *to be praised.*	gelobt worden (zu) ſein, *to have been praised*

PARTICIPLES.

gelobt werdend, *being praised*	gelobt worden, *been praised*

201. The German has only the one form, er wird gelobt, for the various English forms *he is praised*, *he is being praised*, etc. The agent is expressed by von with the dative. Thus: er wird von ſeinem Vater gelobt, *he is praised by his father.*

202. The passive is much less used in German than in English. For it is substituted most frequently the active with man, or not infrequently the reflexive. Thus: man baut eine Brücke über den Fluß, *a bridge is being built over the river;* der Schlüſſel hat ſich gefunden, *the key has been found.* An English passive may often best be translated into German by using the active with the agent as subject.

203. A difficulty arises in understanding and translating the passive owing to the fact that the verb *to be* with a past participle may make a real passive or may

merely express a condition, or state. Thus the sentence, *The door was closed at eight o'clock* is ambiguous when standing alone. It may mean, *somebody closed the door at eight o'clock*, or *the door was already closed when somebody noticed it at eight o'clock.* The former idea, being the real passive, must be expressed by werden: die Thür wurde um acht Uhr geſchloſſen, the latter by ſein: die Thür war... geſchloſſen. The difficulty is with the English, the German being perfectly clear. Often it will be at once evident that the agent has been merely omitted; then werden will, of course, be used. In other cases the difficulty can generally be removed by turning the English sentence into the active form; if the tense remains the same as before, use werden; if not, use ſein.

SOME USES OF THE PERFECT AND PRESENT.

204. Sentences have already occurred in which the German has used the perfect tense where we should expect the preterit. Thus: Ich habe geſtern deinen Freund geſehen; Gott hat die Welt erſchaffen (*God created the world*). The subject can not be further investigated here. It may be noted also that the German uses the present, where we have the perfect, to express an action or state still continuing. Thus: Wir ſind ſchon lange in Amerika, *we have been in America a long time* (*already*).

VOCABULARY.

der Weg, *the way, road, path*
der Kellner, *the waiter*
die Eiſenbahn, *the railroad*
aufſetzen, *to put on*
ſpielen, *to play*
wünſchen, *to wish, desire*

das Auge (§ 128), *the eye*
(das) Rom, *Rome*
das Luſtſpiel, (pl., —ſpiele), *the comedy*
heißen, intrans. (§ 245), *to be called, be named*
antworten (dat. pers.), *to answer, reply to*
ſeit (dat.), *since*
weg, *away*
nimmer, *never*
gegen (acc.), *against, towards*
ſelten, *seldom, rarely*
mal, *times*
zehnmal, *ten times*

EXERCISE XXV.

1. Der Knabe wurde von ſeinem Vater gelobt. 2. Ein Luſtſpiel von Wichert iſt geſtern geſpielt worden. 3. Das Schloß iſt zerſtört. Das Schloß wird zerſtört. Das Schloß iſt zerſtört worden. 4. Der Kellner brachte mir noch eine Taſſe Kaffee. 5. Ich kann ihm keinen andern Kopf aufſetzen. 6. Die jüngſte Tochter, die Gertrud heißt, hat blaue Augen. 7. Der Brief muß morgen zweimal abgeſchrieben werden. 8. Wir wohnen ſeit zehn Jahren in demſelben Hauſe. 9. Vorigen Frühling baute man die neue Eiſenbahn. 10. Der Mann konnte mir nicht antworten. 11. Alle Wege führen nach Rom. 12. Nimmer wird ſie von ihrer Mutter gelobt. 13. Sein Rock wird vom Schneider ausgebeſſert werden. 14. Gegen Abend wünſchte er wegzugehen. 15. Dieſe Lieder werden nur ſelten geſungen. 16. Dieſes Bild war noch nicht verkauft worden.

1. Where were these eggs found? 2. Can you tell me whether this road leads to the next village? 3. This piece will never be played. 4. He put on his hat and went away with me. 5. Lessing's comedy, "Minna von Barnhelm," is often read. 6. His neighbors were all

very friendly to (gegen) him. 7. Before the battle all [the] railroads had been destroyed. 8. Would you like to have a cup of coffee or a glass of wine? 9. They asked him what (wie) he was called, but he did not answer them. 10. How long have you been wearing this coat (already)? 11. They asked the waiter three times for a piece of bread. 12. All his money had already been given to the poor. 13. The young count has been studying in Berlin for (ſeit) two years. 14. More beautiful eyes than hers are seldom seen. 15. (The) well-behaved children are loved and praised. 16. Would you have wished it, if you had known him?

LESSON XXVI.

MODAL AUXILIARIES.

205. Können, mögen, müſſen, dürfen, wollen, and ſollen (cf. § 250) are unlike the English modal auxiliaries in that they have a complete conjugation (except that the imperative is wanting in all but wollen). But when one of these auxiliaries is used in a compound tense with an infinitive, it changes the participle to the form of the infinitive. Thus: ich habe gehen wollen (not gewollt). The synopsis of the indicative of können, for example, when it is to be used with an infinitive, is as follows: ich kann, ich konnte, ich habe — können, ich hatte — können, etc. (Cf. § 235, *i.*)

206. As the English modal auxiliaries are defective, the force of the German is often best given by substituting a phrase. Thus: ich habe — müſſen, *I have been obliged*, ich werde — können, *I shall be able*, etc. But a greater difficulty is apt to arise in translating such phrases as *could have*, *should have*, *might have*, etc., into German. Occasionally the infinitive in such phrases really has the perfect tense, but ordinarily it is made perfect simply because the auxiliary is defective. For example, *I could have sold it*, is probably not ich konnte es verkauft haben, but ich hätte es verkaufen können. That is, *I could have sold it* generally means, *I should have been able to sell it.* The difficulty can be removed by substituting another English phrase of the same meaning, as just illustrated.

207. The many idiomatic uses of the auxiliaries can not be noted here, but the following common significations should be observed: —

können, ability, possibility (*can*, *is able*, *may*)
mögen, possibility, concession, liking (*may*, *like*)
dürfen, permission, venturing (*may*, *dare*)
müſſen, absolute obligation, compulsion (*must*, *obliged to*)
ſollen, moral obligation, report, necessity (*shall*, *is to*, *is said to*)
wollen, wish, intention, assertion (*will*, *is about to*, *claims*)

VERBS GOVERNING THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT zu.

208. Besides the modal auxiliaries the following verbs also take an infinitive without zu: heißen, helfen, hören, laſſen, lehren, lernen, machen, and ſehen. Thus: ich hörte ihn lachen. These verbs, with varying degree of regularity, use the infinitive instead of the past participle with another infinitive (cf. § 205). The infinitive without zu is used in a few other phrases, which need not be further mentioned here. Thus: er ging ſpazieren. Hören, laſſen, and ſehen are followed by the *active* infinitive, which may, however, be passive in meaning. Thus: ich höre ihn preiſen, *I hear him praised.*

Laſſen.

209. Laſſen (241) is used with the active infinitive without zu not only in the sense of *let* but also in the sense of *have done*, *cause to be done*, *make do*, etc. Thus: er ließ die Stiefel machen, *he had the boots made.*

VOCABULARY.

der Regen, *the rain*
der Edelſtein, *the precious stone*
der Diamant' (§ 119), *the diamond*
(der) Mittag, *noon*
(die) Mitternacht, *midnight*
das Ufer, *the shore, bank*
das Gold, *the gold*
das Silber, *the silver*
heißen, trans. (§ 245), *bid*
eben, *even, just*
eben wollen, *be on the point of, be just about to*
ſcheinen (§ 245), *shine, seem*
wegen (gen.), *on account of*
ſenden (§ 251), *to send*
denken (§ 251), *think*
helfen (dat., § 238), *help*
warum, *why*
bis, *until, till*

EXERCISE XXVI.

1. Es ſcheint, daß man neue Eiſenbahnen bauen will. 2. Er fragt, ob er um Mitternacht gehen dürfe. 3. Der Kaufmann ſoll viele Diamanten und andere Edelſteine haben. 4. Du mußt zu Mittag am Ufer ſtehen. 5. Wir hätten das Gold ſenden können, aber wir haben es nicht gewollt. 6. Warum haben Sie ihm nicht helfen wollen? 7. Er ließ die Uhr aus Silber machen. 8. Der Menſch denkt; können die Tiere auch denken? 9. Der König hieß ihn weggehen. 10. Haſt du die Vögel in der Luft ſingen hören? 11. Die Kinder müſſen im Hauſe bleiben, bis es wärmer wird. 12. Wegen des Regens habe ich heute nicht ausgehen können. 13. Er wollte eben Abſchied nehmen. 14. Magſt du dieſes Brot? 15. Weißt du, warum er an die Wand klopfte? 16. Nach der großen Schlacht hätte er Frieden machen ſollen.

1. Can you see the banks of the river? 2. If we had had silver or gold, we could have helped them. 3. They did not wish to send the diamonds [to] him. 4. The messenger seems to be ill. 5. Would you like to buy five or ten pounds of this coffee? 6. Did the king bid you come at noon or at midnight? 7. Had the precious stones already been sold? 8. "Why did I have to do that?" thought he. 9. My daughter could not take a walk until the sun had set. 10. Our new neighbors are said to be very rich. 11. The count had the whole city destroyed. 12. I was on the point of asking the professor why he did not answer you. 13. Shall we lose our money, because you have lost yours? 14. He knows that he did not read the letter. 15. Have you

never seen the children playing (*inf.*) in the grass? 16. No one could have worked better than he [did].

LESSON XXVII.

ADVERBS.

210. Almost all German adjectives, in their uninflected form, may be used as adverbs. The adverb is, therefore, often to be distinguished from the adjective only by the absence of the endings of inflection, or in many cases only by the context. There are also other words used only as adverbs.

211. Adverbs, when compared, are compared like adjectives, but the simple superlative in ſt is seldom admissible. Ordinarily an adverbial phrase with an or auf (occasionally in or zu) is used. Thus: am beſten, aufs ſchönſte. The phrase with am is used when direct comparison is intended, the one with aufs when no comparison is intended. Thus: Er kam am frühſten von allen, *he came earliest of all;* alles in des Kaiſers Garten war aufs feinſte ausgedacht, *everything in the emperor's garden was most elegantly planned.*

212. Hin expresses motion *from*, and her motion *towards* the speaker or the scene of the narrative. They are widely used with verbs and adverbs and must frequently be left untranslated. See sentences 5, 8, and 15 in Exercise XXVII.

213. Analogous to the English use of *ever* with *who*, *when*, *etc.*, *whoever*, *whenever*, etc., the German uses auch, nur, immer (*ever*) after similar words. But, unlike *ever*, these adverbs are commonly separated by one or more words from the words they modify. Thus: Wer er auch ſei, *whoever he may be*; wenn er auch komme, *even if he come*.

PREPOSITIONS.

214. A number of the common prepositions are here given:

GENITIVE.

während, *during*
wegen, *on account of*

DATIVE.

aus, *out of, from*
bei, *by, near, at the house of, with*
mit, *with*
nach, *towards, to, after*
ſeit, *since*
von, *from, by, of*
zu, *to, at, for*

ACCUSATIVE.

durch, *through, by*
für, *for*
gegen, *towards, against*
ohne, *without*
um, *around, about*
wider, *against*

DATIVE OR ACCUSATIVE (CF. § 110).

an, *at, on*
auf, *upon, on, at*
hinter, *behind*
in, *in, into*
neben, *beside, by*
über, *over, above*
unter, *under, below, among*
vor, *before, in front of, ago*
zwiſchen, *between*

215. The wide variety of signification and the many idiomatic usages of the prepositions cannot be noted

here. In addition to the prepositions just mentioned, there are a number of other words used prepositionally. There are also some compound prepositions, of which gegenüber, *opposite to*, is an example. Generally the preposition precedes its noun, but a few may follow the noun. Thus: mir gegenüber, *opposite to me*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

216. Conjunctions may be divided into three classes according to their effect upon the arrangement of the clause which they introduce. The first two of the following classes may be called co-ordinating, and the third class subordinating conjunctions.

217. General Connectives. These are und, aber, allein, ſondern, oder, denn. They have no effect on the order of words.

NOTE. — Aber, allein, and ſondern may all be translated by *but*. Allein is less common than aber; ſondern differs from both in being strongly adversative (introducing an opposite statement), and can be used only after a negative. Aber like the English *however*, by which it is often best rendered, may stand within the clause.

218. Adverbial Conjunctions. These are originally and strictly adverbs, and when placed first in a clause they invert the personal verb. Standing within the sentence they do not invert the verb. Some of them are alſo, *accordingly*, *therefore*, daher, *therefore*, doch, dennoch, *nevertheless*, *yet*, indeſſen, *meanwhile*, etc.

219. Subordinating Conjunctions. These are such conjunctions as introduce only dependent or subordi-

nate clauses, and therefore transpose the personal verb to the end of the clause. Some of them are, als, wenn, wann, *when*, da, *as*, *since*, weil, *because*, etc.

NOTE. — Of the three words for *when*, als is used for a single action or event in past time; wann in questions, direct or indirect; and wenn in all other cases.

VOCABULARY.

der Räuber, *the robber*
der Kaiſer, *the emperor*
die Nachtigall, *the nightingale*
das Bett (§ 128), *the bed*
ſchnell, *quick*, *fast*
herrlich, *splendid*
anſehen, *to look at*
glauben, *to believe*, *think*
ſtehlen (§ 238), *to steal*
nennen (§ 251), *to name*
gerade, *exactly*, *just*
wohin, *whither*, *where*

EXERCISE XXVII.

1. Der Graf ſah den Knaben freundlich an. 2. Die Nachtigall ſang ſo herrlich, daß wir uns ſehr freuten. 3. Sein Haus iſt nicht groß, ſondern ſehr klein. 4. Wiſſen Sie, wann die Muſik anfängt? 5. Das Kind kam zu mir, der Hund aber lief ſchnell hinweg. 6. Da Räuber ſein Geld geſtohlen hatten, ſo konnte er die Uhr nicht kaufen. 7. Glaubſt du, daß es heute ſchneien wird? 8. Bitte, kommen Sie hierher. 9. Es regnete, daher mußten wir zu Hauſe bleiben. 10. Er iſt nicht müde, und doch geht er ſehr früh zu Bette. 11. Eines Tages erhielt der Kaiſer ein neues Buch über die Nachtigall. 12. Heute Abend ſang der Vogel am beſten. 13. Alſo mußte der Bote den Brief bringen. 14. Die neue Kirche ſteht der alten gerade gegenüber. 15. Wohin ſollen wir gehen? 16. Der Held war indeſſen geſtorben.

1. Our daughter was named after her aunt. 2. We rejoiced when we heard the nightingale singing (*inf.*) in the wood. 3. They lived exactly opposite to us. 4. The emperor did not believe what the robber said. 5. Meanwhile the woman had quickly made the beds. 6. He looked at me from head to (bis, *acc.*) foot. 7. This splendid castle was entirely destroyed ten years ago. 8. Come in (herein). 9. Waiter, when was this bread baked? 10. The children ran out (cf. § 212) into the garden. 11. Let us take a walk, for the sun is shining. 12. They were not her spoons, but ours. 13. I am ill; therefore you must go. 14. My guest did not wish to go without me, because he did not know the professor. 15. Their nephew has been living in Germany for (seit) two years, and yet he does not understand German. 16. Can you not run faster?

LESSON XXVIII.

ORDER OF WORDS.

220. That the varying position of the personal verb is the essential difference in the three word-orders (normal, inverted, and transposed) has already been noted in §§ 102 and 146. It should be further observed that principal clauses may have either the normal or inverted order, while subordinate clauses regularly have the transposed.

221. A principal clause must have the normal order, if its subject begins the sentence. By the subject is meant the subject-word with all its modifiers. If the sentence begins with anything else than the subject of the principal clause (except the conjunctions in § 217), the principal clause must be inverted. See sentences 1, 6, 8 in Exercise XXVIII.

222. The subordinate clause regularly has the transposed order, but if the conjunction daß is omitted, the clause takes the normal, or if the conjunction (commonly wenn) is omitted in conditions, the inverted order. See sentences 3 and 8 in Exercise XXVIII.

223. The regular position of the personal verb is last in the subordinate clause; but an auxiliary with two infinitives will precede them both instead of following them. Thus: er weiß, das er es hätte thun ſollen.

224. The position of the other common elements of the sentence has already been given in §§ 87 and 186, and applies to both principal and subordinate clauses. The following additional observations should be noted: —

1. Of two pronoun objects the accusative usually precedes. See sentence 9 in Exercise XXVIII.

2. For noun objects the order of cases is usually dative, accusative, genitive; but a noun object denoting a person usually precedes one denoting a thing. See sentence 15.

3. The order of occurrence of adverbs is usually

time, place, manner, degree; but a simple adverb precedes an adverbial phrase. See sentence 14.

4. In the inverted or transposed orders a pronoun object regularly precedes a noun subject. See sentence 11.

225. Many exceptions to the foregoing rules are found in German usage, but the rules are important as showing the usual construction of the German sentence. It should also be noted that the inverted order is much commoner in German than in English, and is often used to give emphasis to a word or phrase by putting it first in the sentence.

ACCUSATIVE AND GENITIVE OF TIME.

226. As has already been illustrated in various sentences, the accusative is used to express definite and the genitive indefinite time, or repeated, habitual actions. Thus: Er kam den nächſten Tag; but er kam eines Abends.

ADVERBIAL GENITIVE.

227. In this connection may be noticed the adverbial use of the genitive. Thus: abends, *in the evening*, morgens, *in the morning*, teils, *partly*, rechts, *to the right*, links, *to the left*.

VOCABULARY.

der Strahl (§ 128), *the beam, ray*
der Apfelzweig, *the apple-twig*
der Ritter, *the knight*
derjenige, *that one, he* (*who*)
recht, *right*
link, *left*
prächtig, *splendid*

der Reiſende, *the traveler*
die Lerche, *the lark*
die Dornenhecke, *the hedge of thorns*
das Gebäude, *the building, edifice*
das Neſt, *the nest*
ſchenken, *present, give*
beſtellen, *order* (purchases)
reiſen, ſ., *travel, go*
reichen, *reach, hand, pass*
rings um, *around about*
gerade aus, *straight ahead*

EXERCISE XXVIII.

1. Rings um das Schloß aber begann eine Dornenhecke zu wachſen. 2. Das Studium der neueren Sprachen war ſeine höchſte Freude. 3. Der Reiſende behauptete, er habe eben ſo prächtige Gebäude in Paris geſehen. 4. Sollen wir rechts oder links gehen? 5. Nein, gehen Sie gerade aus. 6. Beim Abſchied reichte er mir die linke Hand. 7. Es waren teils neue und teils alte Bücher. 8. Hätten Sie die Uhr früher beſtellt, ſo hätten Sie dieſelbe mitbringen können. 9. Bitte, ſchenke es mir. 10. Der Student wollte eben nach England reiſen. 11. Der Ritter fragte, wie ſich der König befinde. 12. Diejenigen, die reich ſind, ſind nicht immer edle Menſchen. 13. Die Strahlen der Sonne ſind im Sommer am wärmſten. 14. Die Lerche baute ihr Neſt hier im Frühling. 15. Er gab ſeiner Tochter den blühenden Apfelzweig. 16. Warum ſagten Sie uns nicht, daß Sie es hätten verkaufen können?

1. The knight said he would like to see the new building. 2. The children work in the morning and play in the evening. 3. Please hand me the bread. 4. Is that your right or your left hand? 5. Can you see that beautiful apple-twig through the hedge of

thorns? 6. Why are the sun's rays not so warm in winter as in summer? 7. The lark sings in the air but builds its nest on the ground. 8. The book I have in my hand is red. 9. The emperor presented a black horse to the traveller. 10. You must go into the country again to-morrow. 11. The merchant has not yet sent what you ordered. 12. We praise those who are always friendly to (gegen) others. 13. The people said that we should have gone straight ahead. 14. Did you know the men who were standing round about the table? 15. I am astonished that he likes such studies. 16. Could the robber remember [from] whom he had stolen the splendid diamonds?

VOCABULARIES.

EXPLANATIONS.

The abbreviations employed in these Vocabularies are the usual ones, such as *v.* for *verb*, *m.* for *masculine*, *prep.* for *preposition*, etc. In addition to these a dash [—] indicates the repetition of the title word.

In the German-English Vocabulary the genitive singular of nouns is indicated when it differs from the nominative, and the plural is indicated whenever the word has one. Thus: Apfel, *m.* –s, ¨, masculine noun, genitive singular Apfels, nominative plural Äpfel.

Irregular verbs and verbs of the strong conjugation are followed by the number of the paragraph where they may be found in the Appendix. In case the auxiliary is not indicated by ſ. (ſein), the verb is to be inflected with haben. Separable compounds are indicated by hyphens; inseparables are given as one word.

Accents are occasionally marked. All numbers refer to paragraphs in the Lessons or in the Appendix. Parts of speech and all other grammatical details are noted only when necessary to avoid confusion. The Vocabularies are restricted to the words given in the Lessons, and are intended to necessitate the use of the facts given elsewhere in the book. In the German-English Vocabulary words printed in **full-faced** letter are cognates and illustrate more fully § 261.

GERMAN–ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

A

Abend, *m.* –s, –e, **evening**; abends (227), in the **evening**.
aber (217), but, however.
Abſchied, *m.* –s, –e, departure, leave.
ab=ſchreiben (245), copy.
acht, eight.
achtzehn, eighteen.
achtzig, eighty.
all (183), all, each.
allein (217), but.
als (219), when, **as**; than (159).
alſo, therefore, accordingly.
alt, old, ancient.
Amerika, *n.* –s, America.
Amerikaner, *m.* –s, –, American.
amerikaniſch, *adj.*, American.
an (110), at, on.
ander, other.
an=fangen (242), begin.
angenehm, pleasant, agreeable.
an=ſehen (239), look at.
antworten (*dat. pers.*), answer, reply.
an=ziehen (246), put on (*clothing*).
Apfel, *m.* –s, ¨, **apple**.
Apfelbaum, *m.* –s, ¨e, **apple-tree**.
Apfelzweig, *m.* –s, –e, **apple-twig**.
April', *m.* –s, **April**.
arbeiten, labor, work.
arm, poor.
artig, well-behaved, good.
auch, also, too. (*Cf. also* 213.)
auf (110), on, upon. (*In counting time, cf.* 161.)
Aufgabe, *f.* –n, lesson.
auf=gehen, ſ. (242), rise (*sun, etc.*).
auf=ſetzen, put on (*hat*).
Auge, *n.* –s, –n (234), **eye**.
Auguſt', *m.* –s, August.
aus (*dat.*), **out** of, from.
aus=beſſern, mend.

B

backen (240), **bake**.
bald, soon.
bauen, build.
Baum, *m.* –es, ¨e, tree.
befinden (237), *refl.*, be, do (*of health*).
begegnen, ſ. (*dat.*), meet.
beginnen (238), **begin**.
behaupten, assert.
bei (*dat.*), **by**, near, with, at the house of; bei dem Schneider, at the tailor's.
beſtellen, order (*purchases*).
Bett, *n.* –es, –en (234), **bed**.
bewohnen, occupy.

Bild, *n.* –es, –er, picture.
bis, till, until.
bitten (239), request, ask (um, *acc.*, for); bitte, please.
Blatt, *n.* –es, ¨er, leaf.
blau, blue.
bleiben, *f.* (245), remain.
blitzen, lighten.
blühen, bloom.
Blume, *f.* –n, flower.
bös, bad.
Bote, *m.* –n, –n, messenger.
Brief, *m.* –es, –e, letter.
bringen (251), bring.
Brot, *n.* –es, –e, bread.
Brücke, *f.* –n, bridge.
Bruder, *m.* –s, ¨, brother.
Buch, *n.* –es, ¨er, book.

C

Chor, *n.* –es, ¨e, choir.

D

da, *adv.*, there; *conj.*, as, since. (*Cf. also* 118.)
Dach, *n.* –es, ¨er, roof.
daher, therefore.
damit, *conj.*, in order that, so that.
daß, that.
dein (64), thy, thine, your. (*Cf.* 57, 65.)
deiner, der deine, der deinige, *pron.* (198), thine, yours.
denken (251), think.
denn (217), for.
dennoch, nevertheless, yet.
der, *art.*, the (54); *dem.*, this, that, this one, that one, he (125, 197); *rel.*, who, which, that (149).
derjenige, that one, he who, he (197).
derselbe, the same (197).
deutsch, *adj.*, German; **der Deutsche** (145), the German; **Deutsch**, German (language).
Deutschland, *n.* –s, Germany.
Dezember, *m.* –s, –, December.
Diamant', *m.* –en, –en, diamond.
dienen (*dat.*), serve.
Diener, *m.* –s, –, servant.
Dienstag, *m.* –s, –e, Tuesday.
dieser, (59), this, that; this one, the latter, he (197).
doch, though, nevertheless, yet, certainly, surely, I think, you know, etc.
donnern, thunder.
Donnerstag, *m.* –s, –e, Thursday.
Dorf, *n.* –es, ¨er, village.
Dornenhecke, *f.* –n, hedge of thorns.
drei, three.
dreißig, thirty.
dreizehn, thirteen.
dritt, third.
Drittel, *n.* –s, –, third, third part.
du (86), thou, you (57).
dunkel, dark.
durch (*acc.*), through. (*As prefix, cf.* 188.)
dürfen (250), may, be permitted, dare.
dürsten, thirst, be thirsty; **es dürstet mich**, I am thirsty.

E

eben, even, just; eben ſo — wie, as — as; — wollen (250), be on the point of, just about to.
edel, noble.
Edelſtein, *m.* –s, –e, precious stone.
Ei, *n.* –es, –er, egg.
ein (62), a, an, one; der eine (140), the one.
einander (*indecl.*), each other, one another.
einer, *pron.* (196), one.
einige, some.
einſt, once, formerly.
Einwohner, *m.* –s, –, inhabitant.
Eiſenbahn, *f.* –en, railroad.
elf, eleven.
Eliſabeth, *f.* –s, Elizabeth.
empfangen (242), receive, welcome.
England, *n.* –s, England.
Engländer, *m.* –s, –, Englishman.
engliſch, *adj.*, English; Engliſch, English (language).
entdecken, discover.
er (93), he. (*But cf. also* 94.)
Erde, *f.* –n, earth, ground.
erhalten (241), receive.
erinnern, *refl.* (*gen., or* an, *acc.*), remember, recollect, recall.
erſt, first.
es (93), it. (*But cf. also* 94.) Es iſt, there is.
eſſen (239), eat.
etwas (*indecl.*), something, anything, some.
euer (64), your.
eu(e)rer, der eu(e)re, der eu(e)rige, *pron.* (198), yours.

F

fallen, ſ. (241), fall.
fangen (242), catch.
Februar', *m.* –s, –e, February.
Feder, *f.* –n, feather, pen.
Feld, *n.* –es, –er, field.
finden (237), find.
Flaſche, *f.* –n, bottle.
Fleiſch, *n.* –es, flesh, meat.
fleißig, industrious.
fließen, ſ. (246), flow.
Floß, *n.* –es, ¨e, raft.
Fluß, *m.* –es, ¨e, river.
folgen, ſ. (*dat.*), follow.
fragen, ask.
Franzoſe, *m.* –n, –n, Frenchman.
franzöſiſch, *adj.*, French.
Frau, *f.* –en, woman, wife, Mrs.
Fräulein, *n.* –s, –, young lady, miss, Miss.
Freitag, *m.* –s, –e, Friday.
freſſen (239), eat (*of animals*).
Freude, *f.* –n, joy.
freuen, *refl.*, rejoice (über, *acc.*, at).
Freund, *m.* –es, –e, friend.
Freundin, *f.* –nen, (lady) friend.
freundlich, friendly.
Friede, *m.* –ns, –n (233), peace.
früh, early; geſtern —, yesterday morning.
Frühling, *m.* –s, –e, spring.
führen, lead.
fünf, five.
fünfzehn, fifteen.

fünfzig, fifty.
für (*acc.*), for; was —, what sort (kind) of, what.
Fuß, *m.* –ßes, ¨ße, foot.

G

Gabel, *f.* –n, fork.
ganz, whole, entire, all.
Garten, *m.* –s, ¨, garden.
Gast, *m.* –es, ¨e, guest.
Gebäude, *n.* –s, –, building, edifice.
geben (239), give; es giebt, there is (152).
gefallen (241, *dat.*), please.
gegen (*acc.*), towards, against.
gegenüber (*dat.*, 215), opposite to.
gehen, ſ. (242), go.
Geld, *n.* –es, –er, money.
Gemälde, *n.* –s, –, painting.
gerade, exactly, just; — aus, straight ahead.
gern, willingly, gladly; — haben, like; (*with verbs often*) like to.
Gertrud, *f.* –s, Gertrude.
Geſicht, *n.* –s, –er (231), face.
geſtern, yesterday; — früh, yesterday morning.
Glas, *n.* –es, ¨er, glass.
glauben (*dat. pers.*), believe, think.
glühen, glow.
Gold, *n.* –es, gold.
Gott, *m.* –es, ¨er (231), god, God.
Graf, *m.* –en, –en (119), count.
Gras, *n.* –es, ¨er, grass.
grau, gray.
groß (156), great, large, tall.
grün, green.
gut (156), *adj.*, good; *adv.*, well.

H

haben (251), have; gern —, like.
hageln, hail.
halb, *adj.*, half.
Hälfte, *f.* –n, half.
Hammer, *m.* –s, ¨, hammer.
Hand, *f.* ¨e, hand.
Haufe, *m.* –ns, –n (233), heap.
Haus, *n.* –es, ¨er, house; nach —e, home; zu —e, at home.
heißen (245), *trans.*, bid; *intrans.*, be called, be named.
heftig, vehement.
Held, *m.* –en, –en (119), hero.
helfen (*dat.*, 238), help.
her, cf. 212.
Herbſt, *m.* –es, –e, autumn.
Herr, *m.* –n, –en (121), master, lord, gentleman, sir, Mr.
herrlich, splendid.
Herz, *n.* –ens, –en (233), heart.
heute, to-day; — früh, this morning.
hier, here.
hin, cf. 212.
hinter (110), behind. (*As prefix, cf.* 188.)
hoch (156), high.
hören, hear.
hübſch, pretty.
Hund, *m.* –es, –e, dog.
hundert, hundred.
Hut, *m.* –es, ¨e, hat.

J

ich (83), I.
ihr, *pron.*, ye, you (57, 86); *poss. adj.*, her, their (64); Ihr, your (65).
ihrer, der ihre, der ihrige, *pron.* (198), hers, their; Ihrer, *etc.*, your (65).
immer, always, ever. (*Cf. also* 213.)
in (110), in, into.
indeſſen, meanwhile.
Irrtum, *m.* –s, ¨er, error.

J

ja, yes.
Jahr, *n.* –es, –e, year.
Januar', *m.* –s, –e, January.
je, ever.
jeder (60), each, every.
jedermann (194), everybody.
jemals, ever.
jemand (194), somebody, some one.
jener (60), that, that one, the former.
jetzt, now.
Juli, *m.* –s, July.
jung, young.
Juni, *m.* –s, June.

K

Kaffee, *m.* –s, coffee.
Kaiſer, *m.* –s, –, emperor.
kalt, cold.
Käſe, *m.* –s, – (98), cheese.
kaufen, buy.
Kaufmann, *m.* –s, ¨er *or* -leute (129), merchant.
kein (63), no, not a, not any.
keiner, *pron.* (196), no, none, not any.
Kellner, *m.* –s, –, waiter.
kennen (251), know, be acquainted with.
Kind, *n.* –es, –er, child.
Kirche, *f.* –n, church.
Kirſche, *f.* –n, cherry.
klar (*comp.*, klarer), clear.
Kleid, *n.* –es, –er, dress; *pl. also*, clothes, clothing.
klein, little, small.
klopfen, knock; es klopft, some one is knocking.
Kloſter, *n.* –s, ¨, cloister, convent.
Knabe, *m.* –n, –n, boy.
kommen, ſ. (238), come.
König, *m.* –s, –e, king.
Königin, *f.* –nen, queen.
können (250), can, be able.
Kopf, *m.* –es, ¨e, head.
krank, sick, ill.
Kuchen, *m.* –s, –, cake.
Kuh, *f.* ¨e, cow.
kurz, short.

L

lachen, laugh.
Laden, *m.* –s, ¨, shop.
Land, *n.* –es, ¨er, land, country; auf dem (das) —, in (into) the country.
lang, long.
lange, *adv.*, long, for a long time.
laſſen (241), let, have, cause (209).
Laub, *n.* –es, –e, foliage.

laufen, ſ. (243), run.
leben, live, be alive.
legen, *trans*, lay; *refl.*, lie down.
lehren, teach.
Lehrer, *m.* –s, –, teacher.
Leid, *n.* –es, hurt, pain, sorrow; es thut mir leid, I am sorry.
Lerche, *f.* –n, lark.
lernen, learn.
leſen (239), read.
Leute, *pl.*, people.
lieben, love.
Lied, *n.* –es, –er, song.
liegen (239), lie.
link, left; —s (227), to the left.
loben, praise.
Löffel, *m.* –s, –, spoon.
London, *n.* –s, London.
Lorbeer, *m.* –s, –en (234), laurel.
Luft, *f.* ¨e, air.
Luſtſpiel, *n.* –s, –e, comedy.

M

machen, make.
Mädchen, *n.* –s, –, girl, maiden.
Mai, *m.* –s, May.
mal, times; zehn —, ten times.
man (196), one, they, you.
mancher (60, 196), many, many a.
Mann, *m.* –es, ¨er (231), man, husband.
Marie, *f.* –ens, Mary.
März, *m.* –es, –e, March.
Max, *m.* –ens, Max.
mehr (156), more.
mein (64), my, mine.
meiner, der meine, der meinige, *pron.* (198), mine.
meiſt (156), most.
Menſch, *m.* –en, –en (119), man, human being.
Meſſer, *n.* –s, –, knife.
Million (140), *f.* –en, million.
Mineral', *n.* –s, –ien (130), mineral.
Minute, *f.* –n, minute.
mit (*dat.*), with.
mit-bringen (251), bring with, bring along.
Mittag, *m.* –s, –e, noon.
Mitternacht, *f.* ¨e, midnight.
Mittwoch, *m.* –s, –e, Wednesday.
mögen (250), may, like (*cf. Lesson* XXVI); ich möchte gern, I should like to.
Monat, *m.* –s, –e, month.
Montag, *m.* –s, –e, Monday.
Morgen, *m.* –s, –, morning; morgens (227), in the morning.
morgen, *adv.*, to-morrow; — früh, to-morrow morning.
Möve, *f.* –n, sea-gull.
müde, tired.
Muſik', *f.*, music.
müſſen (250), must, have to. (*Cf. Lesson* XXVI.)
Mutter, *f.* ¨, mother.
Myrte, *f.* –n, myrtle.

N

nach (*dat.*), to, towards, after; past (*time*).
Nachbar, *m.* –s, –n (234), neighbor.
Nacht, *f.* ¨e, night.
Nachtigall, *f.* –en, nightingale.

nah (156), **nigh, near.**
Name, *m.* –ns, –n (233), **name.**
neben (110), beside, by.
Neffe, *m.* –n, –n, **nephew.**
nehmen (238), take
nein, *adv.*, **no.**
nennen (251), **name.**
Neſt, *n.* –es, –er, **nest.**
neu, new, modern.
neun, nine.
neunzehn, nineteen.
neunzig, ninety.
nicht, not; noch —, not yet.
nichts (*indecl.*), nothing.
nie, never.
niemals, never.
niemand (194), nobody, no one.
nimmer, never.
noch, *adv.*, still, yet; — nicht, not yet.
November, *m.* –s, –, November.
nun, now.
nur, only. (*Cf. also* 213.)

O

ob, whether.
Oktober, *m.* –s, –, October.
oder, or.
Ofen, *m.* –s, ¨, stove.
oft, often.
ohne (*acc.*), without.
Onkel, *m.* –s, –, uncle.

P

Paar, *n.* –es, –e, **pair.**
Papier', *n.* –s, –e, **paper.**
Paris, *n.*, **Paris.**
Pferd, *n.* –es, –e, horse.
pflanzen, plant.
Pfund, *n.* –es, –e, **pound.**
prächtig, splendid.
Profeſſor, *m.* –s, –en (234), professor.

R

Räuber, *m.* –s, –, robber.
Rebe, *f.* –n, vine.
recht, *adj.*, **right;** —s (227), to the **right.**
Recht, *n.* –es, –e, **right;** recht haben, be **right.**
Regen, *m.* –s, **rain.**
regnen, **rain.**
reich, rich.
reichen, **reach,** hand, pass.
Reiſe, *f.* –n, journey.
reiſen, ſ., travel, go; der Reiſende (145), traveler.
Rhein, *m.* –s, **Rhine.**
rings um (*acc.*), round about.
Ritter, *m.* –s, –, knight.
Rock, *m.* –es, ¨e, coat.
Rom, *n.* –s, **Rome.**
Römer, *m.* –s, –, **Roman.**
Roſe, *f.* –n, rose.
rot, red.

S

ſagen, **say,** tell.
ſanft (*comp.*, ſanfter), **soft,** gentle.
Schauſpiel, *n.* –s, –e, spectacle, play.
ſcheinen (245), **shine,** seem.
ſchenken, give, present.
Schlacht, *f.* –en, battle.
ſchlafen (241), **sleep.**
ſchlecht, bad.

Schloß, *n.* –es, ¨er, castle.
Schlüſſel, *m.* –s, –, key.
Schneider, *m.* –s, –, tailor.
ſchneien, snow.
ſchnell, quick, fast.
ſchon, already.
ſchön, beautiful, fine.
ſchreiben (245), write.
Schuh, *m.* –es, –e, shoe.
Schule, *f.* –n, school.
Schüler, *m.* –s, –, pupil, scholar.
Schwager, *m.* –s, ¨, brother-in-law.
ſchwarz, black.
die Schweiz, Switzerland.
Schwert, *n.* –es, –er, sword.
Schweſter, *f.* –n, sister.
ſechs, six.
Sechſtel, *n.* –s, –, sixth.
ſechzehn, sixteen.
ſechzig, sixty.
ſehen (239), see.
ſehr, very, very much.
ſein, be (248); es iſt, there is, es ſind, there are (152).
ſein (64), his, its (94).
ſeiner, der ſeine, der ſeinige, *pron.* (198), his, its.
ſeit (*dat.*), since.
ſelten, seldom, rarely.
ſenden (251), send.
September, *m.* –s, –, September.
ſetzen, *trans.*, set; *refl.*, sit down, take a seat.
ſich (191), *refl.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves, yourself.
ſie (93), she, they; Sie, you (57).
ſieben, seven.
ſiebzehn, seventeen.
ſiebzig, seventy.
Silber, *n.* –s, silver.
ſingen (237), sing.
ſitzen (239), sit.
ſo, so, thus; ſo — wie, as (so) — as.
Sohn, *m.* –es, ¨e, son.
ſolcher (60), such.
ſollen (250), shall, ought, be said. (*Cf. Lesson* XXVI.)
Sommer, *m.* –s, –, summer.
ſondern (217), but.
Sonnabend, *m.* –s, –e, Saturday.
Sonne, *f.* –n, sun.
Sonntag, *m.* –s, –e, Sunday.
ſpazieren gehen, ſ. (242), take a walk.
ſpielen, play.
Sprache, *f.* –n, language; neuere —n, modern languages.
ſprechen (238), speak.
Stadt, *f.* ¨e, city.
ſtark, strong.
ſtehen (240), stand.
ſtehlen (238), steal.
ſterben, ſ. (238), die.
Stiefel, *m.* –s, –, boot.
Strahl, *m.* –es, –en (234), beam, ray.
Straße, *f.* –n, street.
Stück, *n.* –es, –e, piece.
Student', *m.* –en, –en, student.
ſtudieren (178), study.
Studium, *n.* –s, –ien (130), study.
Stuhl, *m.* –es, ¨e, chair.
Stunde, *f.* –n, hour, lesson.
ſuchen, seek, search.
ſüß, sweet.

T

tadeln, blame, censure.
Tag, *m.* –es, –e, **day**.
Tante, *f.* –n, **aunt**.
Tasche, *f.* –n, pocket.
Tasse, *f.* –n, cup.
tausend, **thousand**.
Teller, *m.* –s, –, plate.
Thal, *n.* –es, ¨er, valley.
Thea'ter, *n.* –s, –, **theatre**.
Teil, *m.* –es, –e, part; **teils** (227), partly.
teilen, share.
thun (248), **do**.
Tier, *n.* –es, –e, animal.
Tinte, *f.* –n, ink.
Tisch, *m.* –es, –e, table.
Tochter, *f.* ¨, **daughter**.
tragen (240), carry, wear.
trinken (237), **drink**.

U

über (110), **over**, above. (*As prefix, cf.* 188.)
übermorgen, day after to-**morrow**.
übersetzen, *sep.*, **set** across, ferry **over**; *insep.*, translate.
Ufer, *n.* –s, –, bank, shore.
Uhr, *f.* –en, clock, watch; **wieviel** — ist es, what o'clock is it; **um** neun —, at nine o'clock.
um (*acc.*), around, about; at (*o'clock*). (*As prefix, cf.* 188.)
und, **and**.
Unrecht, *n.* –s, wrong; **unrecht haben**, be wrong.
unser (64), **our**.
uns(e)rer, der uns(e)re, der uns(e)rige, *pron.* (198), **ours**.
unter (110), **under**, below, among. (*As prefix, cf.* 188.)
unter-gehen, s. (242), set (*sun, etc.*).
Unterthan, *m.* –s, –en (234), subject.

V

Vater, *m.* –s, ¨, **father**.
Veilchen, *n.* –s, –, **violet**.
verkaufen, sell.
verlieren (246), **lose**.
verstehen (240), under**stand**; es versteht sich, of course.
Vetter, *m.* –s, –n (234), cousin.
viel (183), much; *pl.*, many.
vielleicht', perhaps.
vier, **four**.
Viertel, *n.* –s, –, **fourth**, quarter.
vierzehn, **fourteen**.
vierzig, **forty**.
Vogel, *m.* –s, ¨, bird.
von (*dat.*), from, of, by.
vor (110), **before**, in front of, ago; to, till (*time of day*).
vorgestern, day **before yesterday**.
vorig, former, last.

W

wachsen, s. (240), grow.
Wagen, *m.* –s, –, **wagon**, carriage.
wahr, true; nicht —, is it not true.
während (*gen.*), during.
Wald, *m.* –es, ¨er (231), woods, forest.
Wand, *f.* ¨e, wall.

wandern, ſ., wander.
wann (219), when.
warm, warm.
warum, why.
was (116), *inter.* or *rel.*, what, whatever, that which (118, 184); — für, what sort (kind) of, what.
Waſſer, *n.* –s, –, water.
Weg, *m.* –es, –e, way, path.
weg, away.
wegen (*gen.*), on account of.
wehen, blow.
weil, because.
Wein, *m.* –es, –e, wine.
weinen, weep.
weiß, white.
welcher (60), *inter.*, which, what; *rel.* (149), who, which, that.
wenig (183), little, few, a few; ein —, a little.
wenn, if, when (219).
wer (116), *inter.*, who; *rel.* (150), (he) who, whoever.
werden, ſ. (248), become, grow.
Wetter, *n.* –s, –, weather.
wider (*acc.*), against.
wie, how.
wieder, again.
wievielſte, der —, what day of the [month.
Wilhelm, *m.* –s, William.
Winter, *m.* –s, –, winter.
wir (83), we.
wiſſen (251), know.
wo, where. (*Cf. also* 118.)
Woche, *f.* –n, week.
wohin, whither, where.
wohl, well; probably, indeed, I presume, etc.
wohnen, dwell, live.
wollen (250), will, wish, purpose (*cf. Lesson* XXVI); eben —, be on the point of, just about to.
wundern, wonder; es wundert mich, I wonder, I am astonished.
wünſchen, wish, desire.

3

zehn, ten.
zehnmal, ten times.
zeigen, show.
Zeit, *f.* –en, time.
Zeitung, *f.* –en, newspaper.
zerſtören, destroy.
ziehen (246), *trans.*, draw; *intrans.* ſ., go, move.
Zimmer, *n.* –s, –, room.
zu, *prep.* (*dat.*), to; *adv.*, too; (*with verb*), to.
Zucker, *m.* –s, –, sugar.
zuſammen, together.
zwanzig, twenty.
zwei, two.
zweit, second.
zwiſchen (110), between.
zwölf, twelve.
Zwölftel, *n.* –s, –, twelfth, twelfth part.

ENGLISH–GERMAN VOCABULARY.

A

a, an, ein (62).
able, be —, können (250).
about, um (*acc.*); be (just) — to, eben wollen (250); around —, rings umher.
above, über (110).
account, on — of, wegen (*gen.*).
accordingly, alſo.
acquainted, be — with, kennen (251).
after, nach (*dat.*).
again, wieder.
against, gegen (*acc.*), wider (*acc.*).
ago, vor (*dat.*); two days —, vor zwei Tagen.
agreeable, angenehm.
air, Luft, *f.* (*pl.* ¨e).
alive, be —, leben.
all, all (183); (*whole*), ganz.
already, ſchon.
also, auch.
always, immer.
America, Amerika, *n.*
American, *adj.*, amerikaniſch; *n.*, Amerikaner, *m.* (*pl.* —).
among, unter (110).
ancient, alt.
and, und.
animal, Tier, *n.* (*pl.* —e).
answer, antworten (*dat. pers.*).
anything, etwas (*indecl.*).
apple, Apfel, *m.*
apple-tree, Apfelbaum, *m.*
apple-twig, Apfelzweig, *m.*
April, April', *m.*
around, um (*acc.*); — about, rings umher.
as, *conj.*, da; as — as, ſo — wie, ebenſo — wie.
ask, fragen; (*request*) bitten (239) (*for*, um, *acc.*).
assert, behaupten.
astonished, be —, ſich wundern; I am —, es wundert mich.
at, an (110), bei (*dat.*); (*o'clock*) um (*acc.*); — the tailor's, bei dem Schneider.
August, Auguſt', *m.*
aunt, Tante, *f.*
autumn, Herbſt, *m.*
away, weg.

B

bad, ſchlecht.
bake, backen (240).
bank, Ufer, *n.* (*pl.* —).

battle, Schlacht, *f.*
be, ſein (248); (*of health*) ſich befinden (237); there is, are, es iſt, ſind; es giebt (152).
beam, Strahl, *m.* (234).
beautiful, ſchön.
because, weil.
become, werden, ſ. (248).
bed, Bett, *n.* (234).
before, vor (110).
begin, beginnen (238), an-fangen (242).
behind, hinter (110).
believe, glauben (*dat. pers.*).
below, unter (110).
beside, neben (110).
between, zwiſchen (110).
bid, heißen (245, 208).
bird, Vogel, *m.*
black, ſchwarz.
blame, tadeln.
bloom, blühen.
blue, blau.
book, Buch, *n.*
boot, Stiefel, *m.*
bottle, Flaſche, *f.*
boy, Knabe, *m.*
bread, Brot, *n.* (*pl.* —e).
bridge, Brücke, *f.*
bring, bringen (251).
brother, Bruder, *m.*
brother-in-law, Schwager, *m.*
build, bauen.
building, Gebäude, *n.* (97).
but, (217), aber, ſondern, allein.
buy, kaufen.
by, (*place*) bei (*dat.*), neben (110); (*agent*) von (*dat.*).

C

cake, Kuchen, *m.* (*pl.* —).
called, be —, heißen (245).
can, können (250).
carriage, Wagen, *m.* (*pl.* —).
carry, tragen (240).
castle, Schloß, *n.* (*gen.* —ſſes).
catch, fangen (242).
censure, tadeln.
certainly, doch.
chair, Stuhl, *m.*
cheese, Käſe, *m.* (98).
cherry, Kirſche, *f.*
child, Kind, *n.*
choir, Chor, *n.* (*pl.* ¨e).
church, Kirche, *f.*
city, Stadt, *f.* (*pl.* ¨e).
clear, klar (*comp.*, klarer).
clock, Uhr, *f.*; what o'clock is it, wie viel Uhr iſt es; at seven o'clock, um ſieben Uhr.
cloister, Kloſter, *n.* (97).
clothes, clothing, Kleider, *n. pl.*
coat, Rock, *m.*
coffee, Kaffee, *m.*
cold, kalt.
come, kommen, ſ. (238).
comedy, Luſtſpiel, *n.* (*pl.* —e).
convent, Kloſter, *n.* (97).
copy, ab-ſchreiben (245).
count, Graf, *m.* (119).
country, Land, *n.*; in (into) the —, auf dem (das) Land.
course, of —, es verſteht ſich.
cousin, Vetter, *m.* (234).
cow, Kuh, *f.* (*pl.* ¨e).
cup, Taſſe, *f.*

D

dare, dürfen (253).
daughter, Tochter, *f.* (97).
day, Tag, *m.* (*pl.* —e); what — of the month, der wievielſte.
December, Dezember, *m.*
departure, Abſchied, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
desire, wünſchen.
destroy, zerſtören.
diamond, Diamant', *m.* (119).
die, ſterben, ſ. (238).
discover, entdecken.
do, thun (248); (*of health*) ſich befinden (237). (*As auxiliary, cf.* 74.)
dog, Hund, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
dress, Kleid, *n.*
drink, trinken (237).
during, während (*gen.*).
dwell, wohnen.

E

each, jeder (60), all (183).
early, früh.
earth, Erde, *f.*
eat, eſſen (239); (*of animals*) freſſen (239).
edifice, Gebäude, *n.* (97).
egg, Ei, *n.*
eight, acht.
eighteen, achtzehn.
eighty, achtzig.
eleven, elf.
Elizabeth, Eliſabeth, *f.*
emperor, Kaiſer, *m.*
England, England, *n.*
English, engliſch; (*language*) Engliſch; the —, die Engländer.
Englishman, Engländer, *m.*
entire, ganz.
error, Irrtum, *m.* (231).
even, eben.
evening, Abend, *m.* (*pl.* —e); in the —, abends (227); this — heute Abend.
ever, je, jemals; (*always*) immer. (*Cf. also* 213.)
every, jeder (60), all (113).
everybody, jedermann (194).
exactly, gerade.
eye, Auge, *n.* (234).

F

face, Geſicht, *n.* (231).
fall, fallen, ſ. (241).
fast, ſchnell.
father, Vater, *m.*
feather, Feder, *f.*
February, Februar', *m.* (*pl.* —e).
ferry over, über-ſetzen.
few, wenig (183); a —, wenig.
field, Feld, *n.*
fifteen, fünfzehn.
fifty, fünfzig.
find, finden (237).
first, erſt.
five, fünf.
flow, fließen, ſ. (246).
flower, Blume, *f.*
follow, folgen, ſ. (*dat.*).
foot, Fuß, *m.*
for, *prep.*, für (*acc.*); *conj.*, denn (217).
forest, Wald, *m.* (231).
fork, Gabel, *f.*
former, vorig.

formerly, einſt.
forty, vierzig.
four, vier.
fourteen, vierzehn.
fourth, (*quarter*) Viertel, *n.*
French, franzöſiſch; the —, die Franzoſen.
Frenchman, Franzoſe, *m.*
Friday, Freitag, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
friend, Freund, *m.*; Freundin, *f.*
friendly, freundlich.
from, von (*dat.*), aus (*dat.*).
front, in — of, vor (110).

G

garden, Garten, *m.*
gentle, ſanft (*comp.*, ſanfter).
gentleman, Herr, *m.* (121).
German, *adj.*, deutſch; *n.*, der Deutſche (145); (*language*) Deutſch.
Germany, Deutſchland, *n.*
Gertrude, Gertrud, *f.*
girl, Mädchen, *n.*
give, geben (239), ſchenken.
gladly, gern.
glass, Glas, *n.*
go, gehen, ſ. (242), reiſen, ſ.
god, God, Gott, *m.* (231).
gold, Gold, *n.*
good, gut (156); artig.
grass, Gras, *n.*
gray, grau.
great, groß (156).
green, grün.
ground, Erde, *f.*
grow, wachſen, ſ. (240); (*become*) werden, ſ. (248).
guest, Gaſt, *m.*

H

hail, hageln.
half, *adj.*, halb; *n.*, Hälfte, *f.*
hammer, Hammer, *m.*
hand, *n.*, Hand, *f.*; *v.*, reichen.
hat, Hut, *m.*
have, haben (251); — to, müſſen (250); (*with inf. or part.*), laſſen (241, 209).
he, er (93); der, dieſer, derſelbe (197); — who, wer (149); derjenige (der).
head, Kopf, *m.*
heap, Haufe, *m.* (233).
hear, hören.
heart, Herz, *n.* (233).
hedge of thorns, Dornenhecke, *f.*
help, helfen, ſ. (238, *dat.*).
her, ihr (64).
here, hier.
hero, Held, *m.* (119).
hers, ihrer, der ihre, der ihrige (198).
herself, *refl.*, ſich (191).
high, hoch (156).
himself, *refl.*, ſich (191).
his, *adj.* ſein (64); *pron.*, ſeiner, der ſeine, der ſeinige (198).
home, *adv.*, nach Hauſe; at —, zu Hauſe.
horse, Pferd, *n.* (*pl.* —e).
hour, Stunde, *f.*
house, Haus, *n.*; at the — of, bei (*dat.*).
how, wie.
however, aber (217).

hundred, hundert.
hurt, Leid, *n.*
husband, Mann, *m.* (231).

I

I, ich (83).
if, wenn.
ill, krank.
in, in (110).
indeed, wohl.
industrious, fleißig.
inhabitant, Einwohner, *m.* (*pl.* —).
ink, Tinte, *f.*
into, in (110).
it, es (93); dasselbe (197).
its, *adj.*, sein (64); *pron.*, seiner, der seine, der seinige (198).
itself, *refl.*, sich (191).

J

January, Januar', *m.* (*pl.* —e).
journey, Reise, *f.*
joy, Freude, *f.*
July, Juli, *m.*
June, Juni, *m.*
just, eben, gerade; — about to, eben wollen (250).

K

key, Schlüssel, *m.*
king, König, *m.*
kind, what — of, was für (ein).
knife, Messer, *n.*
knight, Ritter, *m.*
knock, klopfen; some one is —ing, es klopft.
know, wissen (251); (*be acquainted with*) kennen (251); you —, doch.

L

labor, arbeiten.
lady, Dame, *f.*; young —, Fräulein, *n.*
land, Land, *n.*
language, Sprache, *f.*
large, groß (156).
lark, Lerche, *f.*
last, vorig.
laugh, lachen.
lay, legen.
lead, führen.
leaf, Blatt, *n.*
learn, lernen.
leave, Abschied, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
left, link; to the —, links (227).
lesson, Aufgabe, *f.*; Stunde, *f.*
let, lassen (241, 209).
letter, Brief, *m.*
lie, liegen, s. (239); — down. sich legen.
lighten, blitzen.
like, lieben, gern haben; mögen (250); I should — to, ich möchte gern; — to (*with verbs*), gern.
little, klein; wenig; a —, ein wenig.
live, leben; (*dwell*) wohnen.
London, London, *n.*
long, *adj.*, lang; *adv.*, lange
look at, an-sehen (239).
lord, **Lord**, Herr, *m.* (121).
lose, verlieren (246).
love, lieben.

M

maiden, Mädchen, *n.*
make, machen.
man, Mann, *m.* (231); (*human being*) Menſch, *m.* (119).
many, viele, mancher (60); — a, mancher.
March, März, *m.*
Mary, Marie, *f.*
master, Herr, *m.* (121).
May, Mai, *m.*
may, mögen (250); (*be permitted*) dürfen (250).
Max, Max, *m.*
meanwhile, indeſſen.
meat, Fleiſch, *n.*
meet, begegnen, ſ. (*dat.*).
mend, aus-beſſern.
merchant, Kaufmann, *m.* (129).
messenger, Bote, *m.*
midnight, Mitternacht, *f.* (*pl.* ¨e).
million, Million, *f.*
mine, meiner, der meine, der meinige (198).
mineral, Mineral, *n.* (130).
minute, Minu'te, *f.*
miss, Miss, Fräulein, *n.*
Monday, Montag, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
money, Geld, *n.*
month, Monat, *m.* (*pl.* — e).
more, mehr (156).
morning, Morgen, *m.* (*pl.* —); in the —, morgens (227); this (yesterday) —, heute (geſtern) früh.
most, meiſt (156).
mother, Mutter, *f.* (97).
Mr., Herr, *m.* (121).
Mrs., Frau, *f.*
much, viel (183).
music, Muſik', *f.*
must, müſſen (250).
my, mein (64).
myself, *refl.*, mich, mir (191).

N

name, *n.*, Name, *m.* (233); *v.* nennen (251); be —d, heißen (245).
near, *adj.*, nah (156); *prep.*, bei (*dat.*).
neighbor, Nachbar, *m.* (234).
nephew, Neffe, *m.*
Nest, Neſt, *n.*
never, nie, niemals; nimmer.
nevertheless, dennoch, doch.
new, neu.
newspaper, Zeitung, *f.*
next, nächſt (156).
nigh, nah (156).
night, Nacht, *f.* (*pl.* ¨e).
nightingale, Nachtigall, *f.*
nine, neun.
nineteen, neunzehn.
ninety, neunzig.
no, *adj.*, kein (63); *adv.*, nein; — one, niemand (194).
noble, edel.
nobody, niemand (194).
none, keiner (196).
noon, Mittag, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
not, nicht; — yet, noch nicht; — a, kein (63); — any, keiner (196).
nothing, nichts (*indecl.*).
now, jetzt, nun.
November, Novem'ber, *m.*

O

occupy, bewohnen.
October, October, *m.* (*pl.* —).
of, von (*dat.*).
often, oft.
old, alt.
on, auf (110), an (110).
once, einſt.
one, *adj.*, ein (62); *pron.*, man, einer (196); some —, jemand (194); no —, niemand (194), keiner (196); this —, dieſer (59); that —, jener (60), der (125).
only, nur.
opposite to, gegenüber (*dat.*, 215).
or, oder.
order (*purchases*), beſtellen.
order, in — that, damit, daß.
other, ander.
ought, ſollen (250).
our, unſer (64).
ours, unſ(e)rer, der unſ(e)re, der unſ(e)rige (198).
ourselves, *refl.*, uns.
out of, aus (*dat.*).
over, über (110).

P

pain, Leid, *n.*
painting, Gemälde, *n.* (98).
pair, Paar, *n.* (*pl.* —e).
paper, Papier', *n.*
Paris, Paris, *n.*
partly, teils (227).
pass, reichen.
past, (161), nach (*dat.*); auf (*acc.*).
path, Weg, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
peace, Friede, *m.* (233).
pen, Feder, *f.*
people, Leute, *pl.*
perhaps, vielleicht'.
permitted, be —, dürfen (250).
picture, Bild, *n.*
piece, Stück, *n.* (*pl.* —e).
plant, pflanzen.
plate, Teller, *m.*
play, *v.*, ſpielen; *n.*, Schauſpiel, *n.* (*pl.* —e).
pleasant, angenehm.
please, gefallen (241, *dat.*); (*request*) bitte.
pocket, Taſche, *f.*
point, be on the — of, eben wollen (250).
poor, arm.
pound, Pfund, *n.* (*pl.* —e).
praise, loben.
present, ſchenken.
presume, I —, wohl.
pretty, hübſch.
probably, wohl.
professor, Profeſſor, *m.* (234).
pupil, Schüler, *m.*
purpose, wollen (250).
put on, (*clothing*) an-ziehen (246); (*hat*) auf-ſetzen.

Q

quarter, Viertel, *n.*
queen, Königin, *f.*
quick, ſchnell.

R

raft, Floß, *n.* (*pl.* ¨e).
railroad, Eiſenbahn, *f.*
rain, *n.*, Regen, *m.*; *v.*, regnen.

rap, klopfen.
rarely, ſelten.
ray, Strahl, *m.* (234).
reach, reichen.
read, leſen (239).
recall, ſich erinnern (*gen.*, *or* an, *acc.*).
receive, erhalten (241), empfangen (242); (*welcome*) empfangen.
red, rot.
rejoice, ſich freuen.
remain, bleiben, ſ. (245).
remember, ſich erinnern (*gen.*, *or* an, *acc.*).
reply, antworten (*dat. pers.*).
request, bitten (um, *acc. thing*).
Rhine, Rhein, *m.*
rich, reich.
right, *adj.*, recht; *n.*, Recht, *n.* (*pl.* —e); be — (*adj.*), recht (*noun*) haben; to the —, rechts (227).
rise (*sun*, *etc.*), auf-gehen, ſ. (242).
river, Fluß, *m.* (*gen.* —ſſes).
road, Weg, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
robber, Räuber, *m.*
Rome, Rom, *n.*
Roman, Römer, *m.*
roof, Dach, *n.*
room, Zimmer, *n.*
rose, Roſe, *f.*
run, laufen, ſ. (243).

S

same, the —, derſelbe.
Saturday, Sonnabend, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
say, ſagen; be said, ſollen (250).
scholar, Schüler, *m.*
school, Schule, *f.*
search, ſuchen.
seat, take a —, ſich ſetzen.
see, ſehen (239).
seek, ſuchen.
seem, ſcheinen (245).
seldom, ſelten.
sell, verkaufen.
send, ſenden (251).
September, September, *m.*
servant, Diener, *m.*
serve, dienen (*dat.*).
set, (*sun*, *etc.*), unter-gehen, ſ. (242); — across, über-ſetzen.
seven, ſieben.
seventeen, ſiebzehn.
seventy, ſiebzig.
shall, ſollen (250); (*future*) werden, ſ. (248).
she, ſie (93).
shine, ſcheinen (245).
shoe, Schuh, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
shop, Laden, *m.*
shore, Ufer, *n.* (*pl.* —).
short, kurz.
show, zeigen.
silver, Silber, *n.*
since, *prep.*, ſeit (*dat.*); *conj.*, da.
sing, ſingen (237).
sister, Schweſter, *f.*
sit, ſitzen (239); — down, ſich ſetzen.
six, ſechs.
sixteen, ſechzehn.
sixty, ſechzig.
sleep, ſchlafen (241).
small, klein.
snow, ſchneien.
so, ſo; is it not —, nicht wahr; — that, damit, daß.

soft, ſanft (*comp.*, ſanfter).
some, (182), etwas (*indecl.*), einige; — one, jemand (194).
somebody, jemand (194).
something, etwas (*indecl.*).
son, Sohn, *m.*
song, Lied, *n.*
soon, bald.
sorrow, Leid, *n.*
sorry, I am —, es thut mir leid.
sort what — of, was für (ein).
speak, ſprechen (238).
spectacle, Schauſpiel, *n.* (*pl.* — e).
splendid, herrlich, prächtig.
spoon, Löffel, *m.*
spring, Frühling, *m.*
stand, ſtehen (240).
steal, ſtehlen (238).
still, *adv.*, noch.
stone, Stein, *m.*; precious —, Edelſtein.
stove, Ofen, *m.*
straight ahead, gerade aus.
street, Straße, *f.*
strong, ſtark.
student, Student', *m.* (119).
study, *n.*, Studium, *n.* (130); *v.* ſtudieren (178).
subject, Unterthan, *m.* (234).
such, ſolcher (60, 196).
sugar, Zucker, *m.* (*pl.* —).
summer, Sommer, *m.* (*pl.* — e).
sun, Sonne, *f.*
Sunday, Sonntag, *m.* (*pl.* — e).
surely, doch.
sweet, ſüß.
Switzerland, die Schweiz.
sword, Schwert, *n.*

T

table, Tiſch, *m.*
tailor, Schneider, *m.*
take, nehmen (238).
tall, groß (156).
teach, lehren.
teacher, Lehrer, *m.*
tell, ſagen.
ten, zehn.
than, als.
that, *dem.*, jener (60), der (125), dieſer (59), derjenige; *rel.* (149, welcher, der, was (184); *conj.*, daß; in order —, so —, damit daß.
the, der (54).
theatre, Thea'ter, *n.* (*pl.* —).
their, ihr (64).
theirs, ihrer, der ihre, der ihrige (198).
themselves, *refl.*, ſich (191).
there, da, dort.
therefore, daher, alſo.
they, ſie (93); (*indef.*) man (196).
thine, deiner, der deine, der deinige (198).
think, denken (251); (*believe*) glauben (*dat. pers*); I —, doch.
third, *adj.*, dritt; *n.*, Drittel, *n.*
thirsty, be —, dürſten; I am —, es dürſtet mich.
thirteen, dreizehn.
thirtieth, dreißigſt.
thirty, dreißig.
this, dieſer (59), der (125).
thou, du (86).
though, doch.
thousand, tauſend.

three, drei.
through, durch (*acc.*).
thunder, donnern.
Thursday, Donnerstag, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
thy, dein.
thyself, *refl.*, dich, dir (191).
till, bis.
time, Zeit, *f.*; (*repetition*) mal; for a long —, lange; ten —s, zehnmal.
tired, müde.
to, zu (*dat.*), nach (*dat.*); (161) vor (*dat.*), auf (*acc.*).
to-day, heute.
to-morrow, morgen; day after —, übermorgen.
too, zu; (*also*), auch.
toward(s), nach (*dat.*), gegen (*acc.*).
translate, überſetzen.
travel, reiſen, ſ.
traveler, der Reiſende (145).
tree, Baum, *m.*; apple —, Apfelbaum.
true, wahr; is it not —, nicht wahr.
Tuesday, Dienſtag, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
twelfth, Zwölftel, *n.*
twelve, zwölf.
twenty, zwanzig.
twig, Zweig, *m.*; apple —, Apfelzweig.
two, zwei.

U

uncle, Onkel, *m.* (*pl.* —).
under, unter (110).
understand, verſtehen (240).
until, bis.
upon, auf (110).

V

valley, Thal, *n.*
very, ſehr.
village, Dorf, *n.*
violet, Veilchen, *n.*

W

wagon, Wagen, *m.* (*pl.* —).
waiter, Kellner, *m.*
walk, take a —, ſpazieren gehen, ſ. (242).
wall, Wand, *f.* (*pl.* ¨e).
wander, wandern, ſ.
warm, warm.
watch, Uhr, *f.*
water, Waſſer, *n.* (*pl.* —).
way, Weg, *m.*
we, wir (83).
wear, tragen (240).
weather, Wetter, *n.*
Wednesday, Mittwoch, *m.* (*pl.* —e).
week, Woche, *f.*
welcome, empfangen (242).
well, *adj.*, wohl; *adv.*, gut.
well-behaved, artig.
what, *adj.*, welcher (60); *pron.*, was (116, 149); — (a), was für (ein), welch (ein) (196).
what(so)ever, was. (*Cf. also* 213.)
when (219), wenn, als, wann.
where, wo; (*whither*) wohin.
whether, ob.

which, *inter.*, welcher (60); *rel.*, welcher, der (149); that —, das, was.
white, weiß.
whither, wohin.
who, *inter.*, wer (116); *rel.*, welcher, der, wer (149).
whoever, wer. (*Cf. also* 213).
whole, ganz.
why, warum.
wife, Frau, *f.*
will, wollen (250); (*future*) werden, ſ. (248).
William, Wilhelm, *m.*
willingly, gern.
wine, Wein, *m.*
winter, Winter, *m.*
wish, wünſchen; wollen (250).
with, mit (*dat.*), bei (*dat.*).
without, ohne (*acc.*).
woman, Frau, *f.*
wonder, wundern; I —, es wundert mich.
woods, Wald, *m.* (231).
work, arbeiten.
write, ſchreiben (245).
wrong, Unrecht, *n.*; be — (*adj.*); unrecht (*noun*) haben.

Y

ye, ihr (86).
year, Jahr, *n.* (*pl.* — e).
yes, ja.
yesterday, geſtern; day before —, vorgeſtern.
yet, *adv.*, noch; *conj.*, dennoch, doch; not —, noch nicht.
you (57), du (86), ihr, Sie (102).
young, jung.
your (64), dein, euer, Ihr.
yours, *cf.* 198.
yourself (selves), *refl.* (191), dich, dir; euch; ſich.

APPENDIX.

GERMAN SCRIPT.

228. While it is not necessary for beginners to use the German script, it is important that they should at least learn to read it soon. The written alphabet is as follows: —

Capital.	Small.	Equivalent.
		A a
		B b
		C c
		D d
		E e
		F f
		G g

Capital.	Small.	Equivalent.
		H h
		I i
		J j
		K k
		L l
		M m
		N n

Capital.	Small.	Equivalent.	Capital.	Small.	Equivalent.
		O o			U u
		P p			V v
		Q q			W w
		R r			X x
		S s (sz)			Y y
		T t			Z z

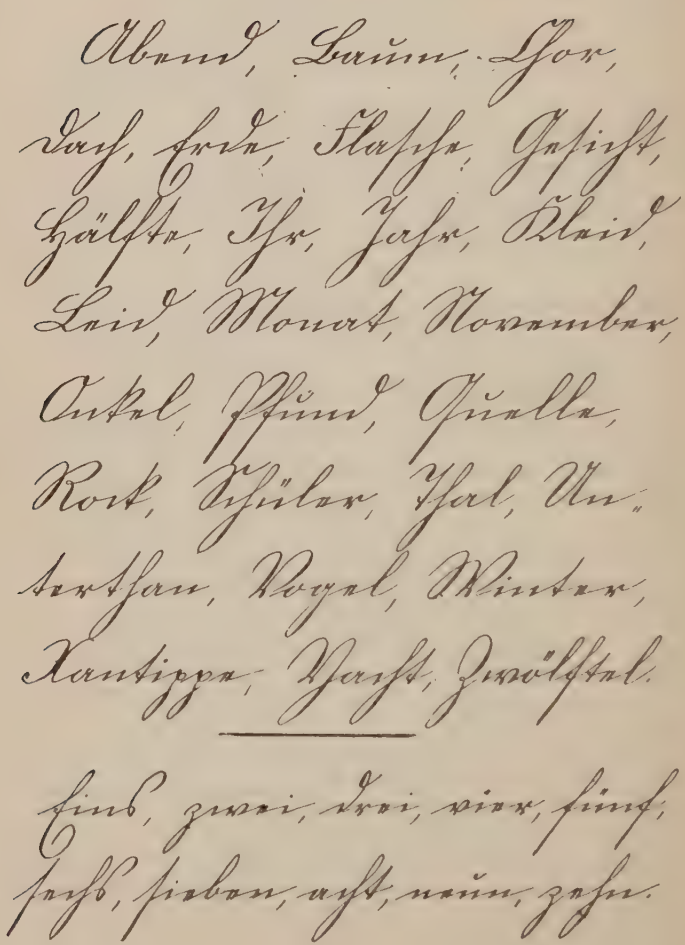
UMLAUTS.

Ä ä

Ö ö

Ü ü

EXAMPLES.


Abend, Baum, Thor,
Dach, Erde, Flasche, Gasthof,
Hälfte, Ihr, Jahr, Klein,
Lein, Monat, November,
Onkel, Pfund, Quelle,
Rock, Schüler, Thal, Un-
terschied, Vogel, Winter,
Xantippe, Yacht, Zwölftel.
eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf,
sechs, sieben, acht, neun, zehn.

1. Der Sohn des Mannes. 2. Der Mutter und der Tochter. 3. Der Hund ist in dem Garten. 4. Das Haus ist neu. 5. Wir sind jung. 6. Das Kind und der Hund. 7. In der Hand. 8. Die Tochter ist jung, aber die Mutter ist alt. 9. Ist das Haus rot? 10. Des Sohnes Leid.

Sie lebten die Kinder zusammen, sie war ihm oft zu still, er war ihr oft zu lustig, aber sie liebten deshalb nicht von einander. Fast alle Feierstunden teilten sie, Kinder in den Zimmern ihrer Mutter, Sommers in Busch und Feld.

NOUNS.

229. Masculines of the first class (cf. § 97), which modify in the plural: —

Acker, *field*, Apfel, *apple*, Boden, *floor*, Bogen, *bow*, Bruder, *brother*, Faden, *thread*, Garten, *garden*, Graben, *ditch*, Hafen, *harbor*, Hammel, *ram*, Hammer, *hammer*, Handel, *business*, Laden, *shop*, Mangel, *want*, Mantel, *cloak*, Nabel, *navel*, Nagel, *nail*, Ofen, *stove*, Sattel, *saddle*, Schaden, *harm*, Schnabel, *beak*, Schwager, *brother-in-law*, Vater, *father*, Vogel, *bird*. Some of the above words are occasionally not modified, and some other words not noted here are occasionally modified in the plural.

230. Nouns of the Second Class (cf. § 104): —

a. Monosyllabic masculines of the second class, which do not modify in the plural: —

Aal, *eel*, Aar, *eagle*, Arm, *arm*, Beſuch, *visit*, Born, *fountain*, Dachs, *badger*, Dolch, *dagger*, Docht, *wick*, Dom, *cathedral*, Dorn, *thorn*, Druck, *print*, Forſt, *forest*, Grad, *degree*, Gau, *province*, Gaum, *palate*, Hall, *sound*, Halm, *stalk*, Hauch, *breath*, Huf, *hoof*, Hund, *dog*, Kran, *crane*, Lachs, *salmon*, Laut, *sound*, Luchs, *lynx*, Lump, *ragamuffin*, Mord, *murder*, Ort, *place*, Park, *park*, Pfad, *path*, Pfau, *peacock*, Puls, *pulse*, Punkt, *point*, Punſch, *punch*, Quaſt, *tassel*, Schuft, *wretch*, Schuh, *shoe*, Staar, *starling*, Stoff, *stuff*, Takt, *time*, Tag, *day*, Thron, *throne*, Tod, *death*, Trupp, *troop*, Tuſch, *flourish*, Verſuch, *trial*. There are variations in usage as noted in the preceding paragraph.

b. Feminines belonging to the second class: —

Angſt, *anxiety*, Axt, *ax*, Bank, *bench*, Braut, *bride*, Brunſt, *fervor*, Bruſt, *breast*, Fauſt, *fist*, Flucht, *flight*, Frucht, *fruit*, Gans, *goose*, Gruft, *vault*, Gunſt, *favor*, Hand, *hand*, Haut, *skin*, Kluft, *cleft*, Kraft, *strength*, Kuh, *cow*, Kunſt, *art*, Laus, *louse*, Luft, *air*, Luſt, *pleasure*, Macht, *might*, Magd, *maid*, Maus, *mouse*, Nacht, *night*, Naht, *seam*, Not, *need*, Nuß, *nut*, Sau, *sow*, Schnur, *string*, Schwulſt, *swelling*, Stadt, *city*, Wand, *wall*, Wurſt, *sausage*, Zucht, *training*, Zunft, *guild;* with variations in usage as before.

c. Monosyllabic neuters belonging to the second class: —

Beet, (*flower*) *bed*, Beil, *hatchet*, Bein, *leg*, Boot, *boat*, Brot, *bread*, Ding, *thing*, Erz, *ore*, Fell, *hide*, Feſt, *feast*, Gift, *poison*, Haar, *hair*, Heer, *army*, Heft, *exercise-book*, Jahr, *year*, Joch, *yoke*, Knie, *knee*, Kreuz, *cross*, Los, *lot*, Maß, *measure*, Meer, *ocean*, Paar, *pair*, Pferd, *horse*, Pfund, *pound*, Pult, *desk*, Recht, *right*, Reh, *roe*, Reich, *empire*, Riff, *reef*, Rohr, *reed*, Roß, *steed*, Salz, *salt*, Schaf, *sheep*, Schiff, *ship*, Schwein, *swine*, Seil, *rope*, Sieb, *sieve*, Spiel, *play*, Stück, *piece*, Tier, *animal*, Thor, *gate*, Werk, *work*, Zelt, *tent*, Zeug, *stuff*, Ziel, *goal;* with variations in usage as before.

231. Masculines and polysyllabic neuters belonging to the third class (cf. § 113): —

Masculines: Böſewicht, *scamp*, Geiſt, *spirit*, Gott, *God*, Leib, *body*, Mann, *man*, Ort, *place*, Rand, *edge*, Vormund,

guardian, Wald, *forest*, Wurm, *worm;* neuters: Gemach, *apartment*, Gemüt, *mind*, Geſchlecht, *sex*, Geſicht, *face*, Geſpenſt, *spectre*, Gewand, *garment*, Regiment, *regiment*, Hoſpital, *hospital.* (Also nouns in -tum). There are some variations in usage as before.

232. Weak monosyllabic masculines (cf. § 119):—

Ahn, *forefather*, Bär, *bear*, Burſch, *young fellow*, Chriſt, *Christian*, Fink, *finch*, Fürſt, *prince*, Graf, *count*, Held, *hero*, Herr, *gentleman*, Hirt, *shepherd*, Menſch, *man*, Mohr, *Moor*, Narr, *fool*, Nerv, *nerve*, Ochs, *ox*, Prinz, *prince*, Schenk, *cupbearer*, Schöps, *wether*, Spatz, *sparrow*, Strauß, *ostrich*, Thor, *fool.*

233. Masculines with defective stem (cf. § 127): —

Fels, *cliff*, Friede, *peace*, Funke, *spark*, Gedanke, *thought*, Glaube, *belief*, Haufe, *heap*, Name, *name*, Same, *seed*, Wille, *will*, Schade, *harm;* also das Herz, *the heart.*

234. Words belonging to the mixed declension (§ 128): —

Masculines: Bauer, *peasant*, Gevatter, *godfather*, Lorbeer, *laurel*, Maſt, *mast*, Muskel, *muscle*, Nachbar, *neighbor*, Pantoffel, *slipper*, Schmerz, *pain*, See, *lake*, Staat, *state*, Stachel, *goad*, Strahl, *ray*, Unterthan, *subject*, Vetter, *cousin*, Zierrat, *ornament;* neuters: Auge, *eye*, Bett, *bed*, Ende, *end*, Hemd, *shirt*, Ohr, *ear*, Weh, *pain;* also some nouns of foreign origin, especially those ending in unaccented or (which shift the accent in the plural. Thus: Profeſſor, *pl.*, Profeſſo'ren). There are variations in usage as before.

VERBAL FORMS.

235. As the verbal forms have been scattered through the Lessons, a series of paradigms is here given for more convenient reference. The translations into English are merely suggestive (cf. §§ 74, 164).

a. Conjugation of a Weak Verb, Active and Passive: —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

lieben, liebte, geliebt

ACTIVE.

Indicative (§ 73).	*Subjunctive* (§ 170).
PRESENT.	
ich liebe, *I praise, etc.*	ich liebe, *I may praise, I praise, etc.*
du liebſt, *thou praisest*	du liebeſt, *thou mayest praise*
er liebt, *he praises*	er liebe, *he may praise*
wir lieben, *we praise*	wir lieben, *we may praise*
ihr liebt, *you praise*	ihr liebet, *you may praise*
(Sie) ſie lieben, (*you*) *they praise*	(Sie) ſie lieben, (*you*) *they may praise*
PRETERIT.	
ich liebte, *I praised, etc.*	ich liebte, *I might praise, I praised, etc.*
du liebteſt, *thou praisedst*	du liebteſt, *thou mightest praise*
er liebte, *he praised*	er liebte, *he might praise*
wir liebten, *we praised*	wir liebten, *we might praise*
ihr liebtet, *you praised*	ihr liebtet, *you might praise*
(Sie) ſie liebten, (*you*) *they praised*	(Sie) ſie liebten, (*you*) *they might praise.*

PERFECT.

ich habe gelobt, *I have praised, etc.*	ich habe gelobt, *I may have praised, I have praised, etc.*
du haſt gelobt, *thou hast praised*	du habeſt gelobt, *thou mayest have praised*
er hat gelobt, *he has praised*	er habe gelobt, *he may have praised*
wir haben gelobt, *we have praised*	wir haben gelobt, *we may have praised*
ihr habt gelobt, *you have praised*	ihr habet gelobt, *you may have praised*
(Sie) ſie haben gelobt, (*you*) *they have praised*	(Sie) ſie haben gelobt, (*you*) *they may have praised*

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte gelobt, *I had praised, etc.*	ich hätte gelobt, *I might have praised, I had praised, etc.*
du hatteſt gelobt, *thou hadst praised*	du hätteſt gelobt, *thou mightest have praised*
er hatte gelobt, *he had praised*	er hätte gelobt, *he might have praised*
wir hatten gelobt, *we had praised*	wir hätten gelobt, *we might have praised*
ihr hattet gelobt, *you had praised*	ihr hättet gelobt, *you might have praised*
(Sie) ſie hatten gelobt, (*you*) *they had praised*	(Sie) ſie hätten gelobt, (*you*) *they might have praised*

FUTURE.

ich werde loben, *I shall praise, etc.*	ich werde loben, *I shall praise, etc.*
du wirſt loben, *thou wilt praise*	du werdeſt loben, *thou wilt praise*
er wird loben, *he will praise*	er werde loben, *he will praise*
wir werden loben, *we shall praise*	wir werden loben, *we shall praise*
ihr werdet loben, *you shall praise*	ihr werdet loben, *you shall praise*
(Sie) ſie werden loben, (*you*) *they shall praise*	(Sie) ſie werden loben, (*you*) *they shall praise*

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gelobt haben, *I shall have praised, etc.*	ich werde gelobt haben, *I shall have praised, etc.*
du wirſt gelobt haben, *thou wilt have praised*	du werdeſt gelobt haben, *thou wilt have praised*
er wird gelobt haben, *he will have praised*	er werde gelobt haben, *he will have praised*
wir werden gelobt haben, *we shall have praised*	wir werden gelobt haben, *we shall have praised*
ihr werdet gelobt haben, *you will have praised*	ihr werdet gelobt haben, *you will have praised*
(Sie) ſie werden gelobt haben, (*you*) *they will have praised*	(Sie) ſie werden gelobt haben, (*you*) *they will have praised*

CONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL PERFECT.
ich würde loben, *I should praise, etc.*	ich würde gelobt haben, *I should have praised, etc.*
du würdeſt loben, *thou wouldst praise*	du würdeſt gelobt haben, *thou wouldst have praised*
er würde loben, *he would praise*	er würde gelobt haben, *he would have praised*
wir würden loben, *we should praise*	wir würden gelobt haben, *we should have praised*
ihr würdet loben, *you would praise*	ihr würdet gelobt haben, *you would have praised*
(Sie) ſie würden loben, (*you*) *they would praise*	(Sie) ſie würden gelobt haben, (*you*) *they would have praised*

IMPERATIVE.

lobe (du), *praise* (*thou*) lobet (ihr), *praise* (*you*)
loben Sie, *praise* (*you*)

INFINITIVES.

loben, *to praise* gelobt haben, *to have praised*

PARTICIPLES.

lobend, *praising* gelobt, *praised*

PASSIVE (§§ 199–203).

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
ich werde gelobt, *I am praised, etc.*	ich werde gelobt, *I (may) be praised, etc.*
du wirſt gelobt, *thou art praised*	du werdeſt gelobt, *thou mayest be praised*
er wird gelobt, *he is praised*	er werde gelobt, *he may be praised*
wir werden gelobt, *we are praised*	wir werden gelobt, *we may be praised*
ihr werdet gelobt, *you are praised*	ihr werdet gelobt, *you may be praised*
(Sie) ſie werden gelobt, (*you*) *they are praised*	(Sie) ſie werden gelobt, (*you*) *they may be praised*
PRETERIT.	
ich wurde gelobt, *I was praised, etc.*	ich würde gelobt, *I might be praised, I were praised, etc.*
du wurdeſt gelobt, *thou wast praised*	du würdeſt gelobt, *thou mightest be praised*
er wurde gelobt, *he was praised*	er würde gelobt, *he might be praised*
wir wurden gelobt, *we were praised*	wir würden gelobt, *we might be praised*
ihr wurdet gelobt, *you were praised*	ihr würdet gelobt, *you might be praised*
(Sie) ſie wurden gelobt, (*you*) *they were praised*	(Sie) ſie würden gelobt, (*you*) *they might be praised*
PERFECT.	
ich bin gelobt worden, *I have been praised, etc.*	ich ſei gelobt worden, *I (may) have been praised, etc.*
du biſt gelobt worden	du ſeieſt gelobt worden
er iſt gelobt worden	er ſei gelobt worden
wir ſind gelobt worden	wir ſeien gelobt worden
ihr ſeid gelobt worden	ihr ſeiet gelobt worden
(Sie) ſie ſind gelobt worden	(Sie) ſie ſeien gelobt worden

PLUPERFECT.

ich war gelobt worden, *I had been praised, etc.*	ich wäre gelobt worden, *I might have been praised, etc.*
du warſt gelobt worden	du wäreſt gelobt worden
er war gelobt worden	er wäre gelobt worden
wir waren gelobt worden	wir wären gelobt worden
ihr waret gelobt worden	ihr wäret gelobt worden
(Sie) ſie waren gelobt worden	(Sie) ſie wären gelobt worden

FUTURE.

ich werde gelobt werden, *I shall be praised, etc.*	ich werde gelobt werden, *I shall be praised, etc.*
du wirſt gelobt werden	du werdeſt gelobt werden
er wird gelobt werden	er werde gelobt werden
wir werden gelobt werden	wir werden gelobt werden
ihr werdet gelobt werden	ihr werdet gelobt werden
(Sie) ſie werden gelobt werden	(Sie) ſie werden gelobt werden

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gelobt worden ſein, *I shall have been praised, etc.*	ich werde gelobt worden ſein, *I shall have been praised, etc.*
du wirſt gelobt worden ſein	du werdeſt gelobt worden ſein
er wird gelobt worden ſein	er werde gelobt worden ſein
wir werden gelobt worden ſein	wir werden gelobt worden ſein
ihr werdet gelobt worden ſein	ihr werdet gelobt worden ſein
(Sie) ſie werden gelobt worden ſein	(Sie) ſie werden gelobt worden ſein

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde gelobt werden, *I should be praised, etc.*
du würdeſt gelobt werden
er würde gelobt werden
wir würden gelobt werden
ihr würdet gelobt werden
(Sie) ſie würden gelobt werden

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

ich würde gelobt worden ſein, *I should have been praised, etc.*
du würdeſt gelobt worden ſein
er würde gelobt worden ſein
wir würden gelobt worden ſein
ihr würdet gelobt worden ſein
(Sie) ſie würden gelobt worden ſein

IMPERATIVE.

werde (du) gelobt, *be (thou) praised* — werdet (ihr) gelobt, *be (you) praised*

werden Sie gelobt, *be (you) praised*

INFINITIVES.

gelobt werden, *to be praised* — gelobt worden ſein, *to have been praised*

PARTICIPLES.

gelobt werdend, *being praised* — gelobt worden, *been praised*

NOTE. — The passive of any transitive verb, whether weak or strong, separable or inseparable, may be formed by putting its *past participle* in the place of gelobt in the above paradigm.

b. Conjugation of a Strong Verb: —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

ſingen, ſang, geſungen

Indicative (§ 76).	*Subjunctive* (§ 170).
PRESENT.	
ich ſinge, *I sing, etc.*	ich ſinge, *I may sing, etc.*
du ſingſt	du ſingeſt
er ſingt	er ſinge
wir ſingen	wir ſingen
ihr ſingt	ihr ſinget
(Sie) ſie ſingen	(Sie) ſie ſingen
PRETERIT.	
ich ſang, *I sang, etc.*	ich ſänge, *I might sing, etc.*
du ſangſt	du ſängeſt
er ſang	er ſänge
wir ſangen	wir ſängen
ihr ſangt	ihr ſänget
(Sie) ſie ſangen	(Sie) ſie ſängen

PERFECT.

ich habe geſungen, *I have sung, etc.*
du haſt geſungen, *etc.*

ich habe geſungen, *I may have sung, etc.*
du habeſt geſungen, *etc.*

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte geſungen, *I had sung, etc.*
du hatteſt geſungen, *etc.*

ich hätte geſungen, *I might have sung, etc.*
du hätteſt geſungen, *etc.*

FUTURE.

ich werde ſingen, *I shall sing, etc.*
du wirſt ſingen, *etc.*

ich werde ſingen, *I shall sing, etc.*
du werdeſt ſingen, *etc.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde geſungen haben, *I shall have sung, etc.*
du wirſt geſungen haben, *etc.*

ich werde geſungen haben, *I shall have sung, etc.*
du werdeſt geſungen haben, *etc.*

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde ſingen, *I should sing, etc.*
du würdeſt ſingen, *etc.*

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

ich würde geſungen haben, *I should have sung, etc.*
du würdeſt geſungen haben, *etc.*

IMPERATIVE.

ſinge (du), *sing (thou)* ſinget (ihr), *sing (you)*
ſingen Sie, *sing (you)*

INFINITIVES.

ſingen, *to sing* geſungen haben, *to have sung*

PARTICIPLES.

ſingend, *singing* geſungen, *sung*

c. Compound tenses of a Verb with ſein: —

Indicative (§ 91).	*Subjunctive* (§ 176).
PERFECT.	
ich bin gekommen, *I have come, etc.*	ich ſei gekommen, *I may have come, etc.*
du biſt gekommen, *etc.*	du ſeieſt gekommen, *etc.*
PLUPERFECT.	
ich war gekommen, *I had come, etc.*	ich wäre gekommen, *I might have come, etc.*
du warſt gekommen, *etc.*	du wäreſt gekommen, *etc.*
FUTURE.	
ich werde kommen, *I shall come, etc.*	ich werde kommen, *I shall come, etc.*
du wirſt kommen, *etc.*	du werdeſt kommen, *etc.*
FUTURE PERFECT.	
ich werde gekommen ſein, *I shall have come, etc.*	ich werde gekommen ſein, *I shall have come, etc.*
du wirſt gekommen ſein, *etc.*	du werdeſt gekommen ſein, *etc.*
CONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL PERFECT.
ich würde kommen, *I should come, etc.*	ich würde gekommen ſein, *I should have come, etc.*
du würdeſt kommen, *etc.*	du würdeſt gekommen ſein, *etc.*
INFINITIVES.	
kommen. *to come*	gekommen ſein, *to have come*
PARTICIPLES.	
kommend, *coming*	gekommen, *come*

d. Conjugation of haben: —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

haben, hatte, gehabt

Indicative (§ 61).	*Subjunctive* (§ 162).
PRESENT.	
ich habe, *I have, etc.*	ich habe, *I may have, etc.*
du haſt	du habeſt
er hat	er habe
wir haben	wir haben
ihr habt	ihr habet
(Sie) ſie haben	(Sie) ſie haben
PRETERIT.	
ich hatte, *I had, etc.*	ich hätte, *I might have, etc.*
du hatteſt	du hätteſt
er hatte	er hätte
wir hatten	wir hätten
ihr hattet	ihr hättet
(Sie) ſie hatten	(Sie) ſie hätten
PERFECT.	
ich habe gehabt, *I have had, etc.*	ich habe gehabt, *I may have had, etc.*
du haſt gehabt	du habeſt gehabt
er hat gehabt	er habe gehabt
wir haben gehabt	wir haben gehabt
ihr habt gehabt	ihr habet gehabt
(Sie) ſie haben gehabt	(Sie) ſie haben gehabt
PLUPERFECT.	
ich hatte gehabt, *I had had, etc.*	ich hätte gehabt, *I might have had, etc.*
du hatteſt gehabt	du hätteſt gehabt
er hatte gehabt	er hätte gehabt
wir hatten gehabt	wir hätten gehabt
ihr hattet gehabt	ihr hättet gehabt
(Sie) ſie hatten gehabt	(Sie) ſie hätten gehabt

FUTURE.

ich werde haben, *I shall have, etc.*	ich werde haben, *I shall have, etc.*
du wirſt haben	du werdeſt haben
er wird haben	er werde haben
wir werden haben	wir werden haben
ihr werdet haben	ihr werdet haben
(Sie) ſie werden haben	(Sie) ſie werden haben

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gehabt haben, *I shall have had, etc.*	ich werde gehabt haben, *I shall have had, etc.*
du wirſt gehabt haben	du werdeſt gehabt haben
er wird gehabt haben	er werde gehabt haben
wir werden gehabt haben	wir werden gehabt haben
ihr werdet gehabt haben	ihr werdet gehabt haben
(Sie) ſie werden gehabt haben	(Sie) ſie werden gehabt haben

CONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL PERFECT.
ich würde haben, *I should have, etc.*	ich würde gehabt haben, *I should have had, etc.*
du würdeſt haben	du würdeſt gehabt haben
er würde haben	er würde gehabt haben
wir würden haben	wir würden gehabt haben
ihr würdet haben	ihr würdet gehabt haben
(Sie) ſie würden haben	(Sie) ſie würden gehabt haben

IMPERATIVE.

habe (du), *have (thou)* habet (ihr), *have (you)*
haben Sie, *have (you)*

INFINITIVES.

haben, *to have* gehabt haben, *to have had*

PARTICIPLES.

habend, *having* gehabt, *had*

e. Conjugation of ſein: —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

ſein, war, geweſen

Indicative (§ 56).	*Subjunctive* (§ 174).
PRESENT.	
ich bin, *I am, etc.*	ich ſei, *I may be, etc.*
du biſt	du ſeieſt
er iſt	er ſei
wir ſind	wir ſeien
ihr ſeid	ihr ſeiet
(Sie) ſie ſind	(Sie) ſie ſeien
PRETERIT.	
ich war, *I was, etc.*	ich wäre, *I might be, etc.*
du warſt	du wäreſt
er war	er wäre
wir waren	wir wären
ihr waret	ihr wäret
(Sie) ſie waren	(Sie) ſie wären
PERFECT.	
ich bin geweſen, *I have been, etc.*	ich ſei geweſen, *I may have been,*
du biſt geweſen	du ſeieſt geweſen [*etc.*
er iſt geweſen	er ſei geweſen
wir ſind geweſen	wir ſeien geweſen
ihr ſeid geweſen	ihr ſeiet geweſen
(Sie) ſie ſind geweſen	(Sie) ſie ſeien geweſen
PLUPERFECT.	
ich war geweſen, *I had been, etc.*	ich wäre geweſen, *I might have been,*
du warſt geweſen	du wäreſt geweſen [*etc.*
er war geweſen	er wäre geweſen
wir waren geweſen	wir wären geweſen
ihr waret geweſen	ihr wäret geweſen
(Sie) ſie waren geweſen	(Sie) ſie wären geweſen

FUTURE.

ich werde ſein, *I shall be, etc.*	ich werde ſein, *I shall be, etc.*
du wirſt ſein	du werdeſt ſein
er wird ſein	er werde ſein
wir werden ſein	wir werden ſein
ihr werdet ſein	ihr werdet ſein
(Sie) ſie werden ſein	(Sie) ſie werden ſein

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde geweſen ſein, *I shall have been, etc.*	ich werde geweſen ſein, *I shall have been, etc.*
du wirſt geweſen ſein	du werdeſt geweſen ſein
er wird geweſen ſein	er werde geweſen ſein
wir werden geweſen ſein	wir werden geweſen ſein
ihr werdet geweſen ſein	ihr werdet geweſen ſein
(Sie) ſie werden geweſen ſein	(Sie) ſie werden geweſen ſein

CONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL PERFECT.
ich würde ſein, *I should be, etc.*	ich würde geweſen ſein, *I should have been, etc.*
du würdeſt ſein	du würdeſt geweſen ſein
er würde ſein	er würde geweſen ſein
wir würden ſein	wir würden geweſen ſein
ihr würdet ſein	ihr würdet geweſen ſein
(Sie) ſie würden ſein	(Sie) ſie würden geweſen ſein

IMPERATIVE.

ſei (du), *be (thou)* — ſeid (ihr), *be (you)*
ſeien Sie, *be (you)*

INFINITIVES.

ſein, *to be* — geweſen ſein, *to have been*

PARTICIPLES.

ſeiend, *being* — geweſen, *been*

f. Conjugation of werden: —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

werden, wurde, geworden

Indicative (§ 79).	*Subjunctive* (§ 175).
PRESENT.	
ich werde, *I become, etc.*	ich werde, *I may become, etc.*
du wirſt	du werdeſt
er wird	er werde
wir werden	wir werden
ihr werdet	ihr werdet
(Sie) ſie werden	(Sie) ſie werden
PRETERIT.	
ich wurde (or ward), *I became, etc.*	ich würde, *I might become, etc.*
du wurdeſt (or wardſt)	du würdeſt
er wurde (or ward)	er würde
wir wurden	wir würden
ihr wurdet	ihr würdet
(Sie) ſie wurden	(Sie) ſie würden
PERFECT.	
ich bin geworden, *I have become, etc.*	ich ſei geworden, *I may have become, etc.*
du biſt geworden	du ſeieſt geworden
er iſt geworden	er ſei geworden
wir ſind geworden	wir ſeien geworden
ihr ſeid geworden	ihr ſeiet geworden
(Sie) ſie ſind geworden	(Sie) ſie ſeien geworden

PLUPERFECT.

ich war geworden, *I had been, etc.*	ich wäre geworden, *I might have been, etc.*
du warſt geworden	du wäreſt geworden
er war geworden	er wäre geworden
wir waren geworden	wir wären geworden
ihr waret geworden	ihr wäret geworden
(Sie) ſie waren geworden	(Sie) ſie wären geworden

FUTURE.

ich werde werden, *I shall become, etc.*	ich werde werden, *I shall become, etc.*
du wirſt werden	du werdeſt werden
er wird werden	er werde werden
wir werden werden	wir werden werden
ihr werdet werden	ihr werdet werden
(Sie) ſie werden werden	(Sie) ſie werden werden

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde geworden ſein, *I shall have become, etc.*	ich werde geworden ſein, *I shall have become, etc.*
du wirſt geworden ſein	du werdeſt geworden ſein
er wird geworden ſein	er werde geworden ſein
wir werden geworden ſein	wir werden geworden ſein
ihr werdet geworden ſein	ihr werdet geworden ſein
(Sie) ſie werden geworden ſein	(Sie) ſie werden geworden ſein

CONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL PERFECT.
ich würde werden, *I should become, etc.*	ich würde geworden ſein, *I should have become, etc.*
du würdeſt werden	du würdeſt geworden ſein
er würde werden	er würde geworden ſein
wir würden werden	wir würden geworden ſein
ihr würdet werden	ihr würdet geworden ſein
(Sie) ſie würden werden	(Sie) ſie würden geworden ſein

IMPERATIVE.

werde (du), *become* (*thou*) werdet (ihr), *become* (*you*)
werden Sie, *become* (*you*)

INFINITIVES.

werden, *to become* geworden ſein, *to have become*

PARTICIPLES.

werdend, *becoming* geworden, *become*

g. Conjugation of a Separable Verb (§§ 185–189): —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

anfangen, fing an, angefangen

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
ich fange an, *I begin, etc.*	ich fange an, *I may begin, etc.*
du fängſt an, *etc.*	du fangeſt an, *etc.*
PRETERIT.	
ich fing an, *I began, etc.*	ich finge an, *I might begin, etc.*
du fingſt an, *etc.*	du fingeſt an, *etc.*
PERFECT.	
ich habe angefangen, *I have begun, etc.*	ich habe angefangen, *I may have begun, etc.*
du haſt angefangen, *etc.*	du habeſt angefangen, *etc.*
PLUPERFECT.	
ich hatte angefangen, *I had begun, etc.*	ich hätte angefangen, *I might have begun, etc.*
du hatteſt angefangen, *etc.*	du hätteſt angefangen, *etc.*
FUTURE.	
ich werde anfangen, *I shall begin, etc.*	ich werde anfangen, *I shall begin, etc.*
du wirſt anfangen, *etc.*	du werdeſt anfangen, *etc.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde angefangen haben, *I shall have begun, etc.*
du wirſt angefangen haben, *etc.*

ich werde angefangen haben, *I shall have begun, etc.*
du werdeſt angefangen haben, *etc.*

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde anfangen, *I should begin, etc.*
du würdeſt anfangen, *etc.*

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

ich würde angefangen haben, *I should have begun, etc.*
du würdeſt angefangen haben, *etc.*

IMPERATIVE.

fange (du) an, *begin* (*thou*) fanget (ihr) an, *begin* (*you*)
fangen Sie an, *begin* (*you*)

INFINITIVES.

anfangen, *to begin* angefangen haben, *to have begun*

PARTICIPLES.

anfangend, *beginning* angefangen, *begun*

Present and Preterit Tenses of a Separable Verb conjugated for a Subordinate Clause: —

Indicative. *Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

(daß) ich anfange, (*that*) *I begin, etc.*
(daß) du anfängſt, *etc.*

(daß) ich anfange, (*that*) *I may begin, etc.*
(daß) du anfangeſt, *etc.*

PRETERIT.

(daß) ich anfing, (*that*) *I began, etc.*
(daß) du anfingſt, *etc.*

(daß) ich anfinge, (*that*) *I might begin, etc.*
(daß) du anfingeſt, *etc.*

h. Conjugation of a Reflexive Verb (§§ 190–193): —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

ſich freuen, freute ſich, gefreut

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
ich freue mich, *I rejoice, etc.*	ich freue mich, *I may rejoice, etc.*
du freuſt dich	du freueſt dich
er freut ſich	er freue ſich
wir freuen uns	wir freuen uns
ihr freut euch	ihr freuet euch
(Sie) ſie freuen ſich	(Sie) ſie freuen ſich
PRETERIT.	
ich freute mich, *I rejoiced, etc.*	ich freute mich, *I might rejoice, etc.*
du freuteſt dich, *etc.*	du freuteſt dich, *etc.*
PERFECT.	
ich habe mich gefreut, *I have rejoiced, etc.*	ich habe mich gefreut, *I may have rejoiced, etc.*
du haſt dich gefreut, *etc.*	du habeſt dich gefreut, *etc.*
PLUPERFECT.	
ich hatte mich gefreut, *I had rejoiced, etc.*	ich hätte mich gefreut, *I might have rejoiced, etc.*
du hatteſt dich gefreut, *etc.*	du hätteſt dich gefreut, *etc.*
FUTURE.	
ich werde mich freuen, *I shall rejoice, etc.*	ich werde mich freuen, *I shall rejoice, etc.*
du wirſt dich freuen, *etc.*	du werdeſt dich freuen, *etc.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde mich gefreut haben, *I shall have rejoiced, etc.*	ich werde mich gefreut haben, *I shall have rejoiced, etc.*
du wirſt dich gefreut haben, *etc.*	du werdeſt dich gefreut haben, *etc.*

CONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL PERFECT.
ich würde mich freuen, *I should rejoice, etc.*	ich würde mich gefreut haben, *I should have rejoiced, etc.*
du würdeſt dich freuen, *etc.*	du würdeſt dich gefreut haben, *etc.*

IMPERATIVE.

freue (du) dich, *rejoice (thou)* freuet (ihr) euch, *rejoice (you)*
freuen Sie ſich, *rejoice (you)*

INFINITIVES.

ſich freuen, *to rejoice* ſich gefreut haben, *to have rejoiced*

PARTICIPLES.

ſich freuend, *rejoicing* ſich gefreut, *rejoiced* (only in compound tenses)

i. Conjugation of a Modal Auxiliary (§§ 205, 206) : —

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

können, konnte, gekonnt

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
ich kann, *I can, etc.*	ich könne, *I can, etc.*
du kannſt	du könneſt
er kann	er könne
wir können	wir können
ihr könnt	ihr könnet
(Sie) ſie können	(Sie) ſie können

PRETERIT.

ich konnte, *I could, etc.*
du konnteſt, *etc.*

ich könnte, *I could, etc.*
du könnteſt, *etc.*

PERFECT.

ich habe gekonnt or können, *I have been able, I could, etc.*
du haſt gekonnt or können, *etc.*

ich habe gekonnt or können, *I may have been able, I could, etc.*
du habeſt gekonnt or können, *etc.*

PLUPERFECT.

ich hatte gekonnt or können, *I had been able, I could have, etc.*
du hatteſt gekonnt or können, *etc.*

ich hätte gekonnt or können, *I might have been able, I could have, etc.*
du hätteſt gekonnt or können, *etc.*

FUTURE.

ich werde können, *I shall be able, etc.*
du wirſt können, *etc.*

ich werde können, *I shall be able, etc.*
du werdeſt können, *etc.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

ich werde gekonnt haben or haben können, *I shall have been able, etc.*
du wirſt gekonnt haben, *etc.*

ich werde gekonnt haben or haben können, *I shall have been able, etc.*
du werdeſt gekonnt haben, *etc.*

CONDITIONAL.

ich würde können, *I should be able, etc.*
du würdeſt können, *etc.*

CONDITIONAL PERFECT.

ich würde gekonnt haben or haben können, *I should have been able, etc.*
du würdeſt gekonnt haben, *etc.*

IMPERATIVE.

Wanting.

INFINITIVES.

können, *to be able* — gekonnt haben or haben können, *to have been able*

PARTICIPLES.

könnend, *being able* — gekonnt, *able*

NOTE. — The Inseparable Verb (cf. § 180) is omitted, as it differs from other verbs only in the absence of ge in its past participle. The Impersonal Verb (cf. § 195) is also omitted, as its conjugation differs in no way from that of the third personal singular of a weak or a strong verb.

STRONG VERBS.

236. The strong verbs are here given, arranged in classes according to the vowel of the preterit and past participle. Sufficient information is given in § 77 to guide in the formation of the imperative. Whenever the preterit or past participle has some irregularity in spelling or otherwise, the form is given. Regular forms are not given. The second and third persons singular of the present indicative are also given whenever they change their vowel. Observe that the infinitive, preterit, and past participle have each a different vowel in §§ 237 and 238, that the infinitive and past participle have the same vowel in §§ 239–243 (with a few exceptions), and that the preterit and past participle have the same vowel in the remaining verbs. The auxiliary is understood to be haben unless s. (sein) is noted.

237. Preterit a, Past Participle u : —

binden, *bind*
dringen, s., *press*
finden, *find*
gelingen, s., *succeed* (only in third singular)
klingen, *sound*

mißlingen, *fail* (see gelingen)
ringen,* *wring*
ſchlingen, *sling*
ſchwinden,* ſ., *vanish*
ſchwingen,* *swing*
ſingen, *sing*
ſinken, ſ., *sink*
ſpringen, ſ., *spring*
ſtinken,* *stink*
trinken,* *drink*
winden, *wind*
zwingen, *force*

NOTE. — Verbs marked * have u occasionally in the preterit.

238. Preterit a, Past Participle o : —

befehlen,* *command*, –fiehlſt, –fiehlt
bergen,† *conceal*, birgſt, birgt
berſten,* ſ., *burst*, birſteſt, birſt
brechen, *break*, brichſt, bricht
empfehlen,* *recommend* (see befehlen)
gebären, *bear*, –bierſt, –biert
gelten,* *be worth*, giltſt, gilt
helfen† (dat.), *help*, hilfſt, hilft
nehmen, *take*, nimmſt, nimmt; p. p., genommen
ſchelten,* *scold*, ſchiltſt, ſchilt
ſprechen, *speak*, ſprichſt, ſpricht
ſchrecken, *be afraid*, ſchrickſt, ſchrickt (transitive weak)
ſtechen, *stick*, ſtichſt, ſticht
ſtehlen,* *steal*, ſtiehlſt, ſtiehlt
ſterben,† ſ., *die*, ſtirbſt, ſtirbt
treffen, *hit*, triffſt, trifft; pret., traf
verderben,† *spoil*, –dirbſt, –dirbt (trans. usually weak)
werben,† *sue*, wirbſt, wirbt
werfen,† *throw*, wirfſt, wirft

beginnen,* *begin*
gewinnen,* *win*
rinnen,* ſ., *flow*
ſchwimmen,* ſ., *swim*
ſinnen,* *think*
ſpinnen,* *spin*

kommen, ſ., *come*; pret., kam

NOTE. — Verbs marked * have ö and those marked † have ü very commonly instead of ä in the preterit subjunctive. The preterit indicative of these verbs occasionally has o or u instead of a.

239. Preterit a, Past Participle e : —

bitten, *beg, ask;* pret., bat, p. p., gebeten
liegen, *lie*
ſitzen, *sit;* pret., ſaß; p. p., geſeſſen

eſſen, *eat*, ißt, ißt; p. p., gegeſſen
freſſen, *eat*, frißt, frißt
geben, *give*, giebſt, giebt
geneſen, ſ., *recover*
geſchehen, ſ., *happen*, es geſchieht (only in 3d sing.)
leſen, *read*, lieſeſt, lieſt
meſſen, *measure*, mißt, mißt
ſehen, *see*, ſiehſt, ſieht (imper. also ſiehe)
treten, ſ., *tread*, trittſt, tritt
vergeſſen, *forget*, –gißt, –gißt

NOTE. — In the second singular iſſeſt, friſſeſt, etc., may be used instead of the form given, ißt, frißt, etc. A of the preterit is here long; so the subjunctive is äße, fräße, etc. (cf. §44).

240. Preterit u, Past Participle a : —

backen, *bake*, bäckſt, bäckt; pret., buk (often weak except in past participle)
fahren, ſ., *drive*, fährſt, fährt
graben, *dig*, gräbſt, gräbt
laden, *load*
ſchaffen, *create*
ſchlagen, *strike*, ſchlägſt, ſchlägt
tragen, *carry*, trägſt, trägt
wachſen, *grow*, wächſ(ſe)t, wächſt
waſchen, *wash*, wäſch(e)ſt, wäſcht.
ſtehen, *stand;* pret., ſtand; p. p., geſtanden (pret. formerly ſtund)

241. Preterit ie, Past Participle a : —

blaſen, *blow*, bläſ(eſ)t, bläſt
braten, *roast*, brätſt, brät
fallen, ſ., *fall*, fällſt, fällt; pret., fiel
halten, *hold*, hältſt, hält
laſſen, *let*, läßt or läſſeſt, läßt
raten, *advise*, rätſt, rät
ſchlafen, *sleep*, ſchläfſt, ſchläft

242. Preterit i, Past Participle a: —

fangen, *catch*, fängſt, fängt
hangen, *hang*, hängſt, hängt
gehen, ſ., *go;* pret., ging; p. p., gegangen

243. Preterit ie, Past Participle as Infinitive: —

hauen, *hew;* pret., hieb
laufen, ſ., *run*, läufſt, läuft
rufen, *shout, call*
ſtoßen, *push*, ſtöß(eſ)t, ſtößt

244. Preterit i, Past Participle i: —

(ſich) befleißen, *apply one's self*
beißen, *bite*
bleichen, *bleach* (intransitive often, transitive always weak)
gleichen, (intrans. dat.) *resemble* (transitive usually weak, *make similar*)
gleiten, ſ., *glide;* pret., glitt; p. p., geglitten
greifen, *seize;* pret., griff; p. p., gegriffen
keifen, *chide;* pret., kiff; p. p., gekiffen
kneifen, *pinch;* pret., kniff; p. p., gekniffen
kneipen, *pinch;* pret., knipp; p. p., gekneppen (often weak)
leiden, *suffer;* pret., litt; p. p., gelitten
pfeifen, *whistle;* pret., pfiff; p. p., gepfiffen
reißen, *tear*
reiten, ſ., *ride;* pret., ritt; p. p., geritten
ſchleichen, ſ., *sneak*
ſchleifen, *whet;* pret., ſchliff; p. p., geſchliffen
ſchleißen, *slit* (cf. § 44)
ſchmeißen, *smite*
ſchneiden, *cut;* pret., ſchnitt; p. p., geſchnitten
ſchreiten, ſ., *stride;* pret., ſchritt; p. p., geſchritten
ſpleißen, *split*
ſtreichen, *stroke*
ſtreiten, *contend;* pret., ſtritt; p. p., geſtritten
weichen, ſ., *yield;* (weak when meaning *soften*)

245. Preterit ie, Past Participle ie: —

bleiben, ſ., *remain*
gedeihen, ſ., *thrive*
leihen, *lend*
meiden, *avoid*
preiſen, *praise*
reiben, *rub*
ſcheiden, ſ., *part* (weak when meaning *sever*)
ſcheinen, *shine, seem*
ſchreiben, *write*
ſchreien, *scream*
ſchweigen, *be silent* (weak when meaning *silence*)
ſpeien, *spit*
ſteigen, ſ., *mount, rise*
treiben, *drive*
weiſen, *show*
zeihen, *accuse.*

heißen, *bid, call;* p. p., geheißen

246. Preterit o, Past Participle o: —

a. Infinitive ie (ü).

biegen, *bend*
bieten, *offer*
fliegen, ſ., *fly*
fliehen, ſ., *flee*
fließen, ſ., *flow*
frieren, *freeze*
genießen, *enjoy*
gießen, *pour*
kieſen (old inf. of küren)
klieben, *cleave* (generally weak)
kriechen, ſ., *creep*
küren, *choose*
lügen, *lie*
riechen, *smell*
ſchieben, *shove*
ſchießen, *shoot*
ſchliefen, ſ., *slip;* pret., ſchloff; p. p., geſchloffen.
ſchließen, *shut*
ſchnieben, *snort*
ſieden, *boil;* pret., ſott; p. p., geſotten
ſprießen, ſ., *sprout*
ſtieben, ſ., *disperse*
triefen, *drip;* pret., troff; p. p., getroffen
trügen, *deceive*

verdrießen, *vex*
verlieren, *lose*
wiegen, *weigh*
ziehen, *draw;* pret., zog; p. p., gezogen

b. Infinitive e.

bewegen, (weak except when it means *induce*)
dreſchen, *thresh*, driſcheſt, driſcht
fechten, *fight*, fich(t)ſt, ficht
flechten, *twine*, flich(t)ſt, flicht flicht
heben, *raise* (pret. also hub)
klemmen, *press* (usually weak except in beklemmen)
melken, *milk*, milkſt, milkt
pflegen, *practise*, *foster* (usually weak)
quellen, *gush*, quillſt, quillt (transitive usually weak)
ſcheren, *shear*, ſchierſt, ſchiert
ſchmelzen, *melt*, ſchmilz(eſ)t, ſchmilzt (transitive usually weak)
ſchwellen, ſ., *swell*, ſchwillſt, ſchwillt (transitive weak)
weben, *weave*

c. Infinitive in other vowels.

gären, *ferment*
glimmen, *gleam*
klimmen, ſ., *climb*
löſchen, ſ., *extinguish*, liſcheſt, liſcht (transitive weak)
ſaufen, *drink*, ſäufſt, ſäuft
ſaugen, *suck*
ſchallen, *sound* (also weak)
ſchnauben, *snort*
ſchrauben, *screw* (also weak)
ſchwären, *suppurate*
ſchwören, *swear* (pret. also ſchwur)
wägen, *weigh* (sometimes weak)

247. Preterit u (or rarely a), Past Participle u.

dingen, *engage*
ſchinden, *flay*

248. The following are irregular:

thun, *do;* pret., that; p. p., gethan
werden, ſ., *become;* cf. § 235 *c*
ſein, *be;* cf. § 235, *b*

249. The following may have the forms here indicated, but are usually weak: —

falten, *fold;* past participle sometimes gefalten
fragen, *ask;* sometimes like fahren, but past participle always gefragt
mahlen, *grind;* past participle gemahlen
rächen, *avenge;* rarely strong like biegen except in past participle
ſalzen, *salt;* strong only in past participle geſalzen
ſpalten, *split;* strong only in past participle geſpalten
ſtecken, *stick;* rarely strong like ſtechen
wirren, *confuse;* strong only in past participle verworren

NOTE. — Some of the strong verbs other than those so noted are occasionally weak or have variant forms.

250. Modal Auxiliaries: —

können, *can;* pres., kann, kannſt, kann; pret., konnte; p. p., gekonnt
mögen, *may;* pres., mag, magſt, mag; pret., mochte; p. p., gemocht
dürfen, *be permitted;* pres., darf, darfſt, darf; pret., durfte; p. p., gedurft
müſſen, *must;* pres., muß, mußt, muß; pret., mußte, p. p., gemußt

ſollen, *ought;* pres., ſoll, ſollſt, ſoll; pret., ſollte; p. p., geſollt

wollen, *will;* pres., will, willſt, will; pret., wollte; p. p., gewollt

NOTE. — The present indicative plural and the whole of the present subjunctive are made on the infinitive stem. The preterit subjunctive of können, mögen, dürfen, müſſen has the modified vowel. See Lesson XXVI.

251. Irregular Weak Verbs, Principal Parts: —

brennen, *burn*, brannte, gebrannt
kennen, *know*, kannte, gekannt
nennen, *name*, nannte, genannt
rennen, ſ., *run*, rannte, gerannt
ſenden, *send*, ſandte, geſandt (also regular)
wenden, *turn*, wandte, gewandt (also regular)
bringen, *bring*, brachte, gebracht (pret. subj., brächte)
denken, *think*, dachte, gedacht (pret. subj., dächte)
wiſſen, *know*, wußte, gewußt (pres. indic. sing., weiß, weißt, weiß; pret. subj., wüßte)
haben, *have*, hatte, gehabt (cf. 235, *a*)

NOTE. — The preterit subjunctive is brennte, kennte, etc., unless otherwise indicated.

LIST OF STRONG AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

In the following list are given the infinitive, the preterit indicative and preterit subjunctive, and the past participle of the German strong and irregular verbs. The second and third person singular of the present indicative and the second person singular of the imperative are also given whenever irregular. A dash ——— indicates that forms so marked are regular (that is, according to the rules of the weak conjugation). Forms in parenthesis are unusual. As in the Vocabulary cognates are printed in **full-faced** type. Verbs are to be conjugated with haben unless ſ. (ſein) or ſ. *or* h. follows the infinitive. Numbers refer to paragraphs in the Appendix where the verbs are treated in classes.

Infinitive.	Present 2d and 3d Sing.	Preterit Indic.	Preterit Subjunc.	Imper.	Past Part.	§
backen,[1] bake	bäckſt, bäckt	**buk**	büke	——	**gebacken**	240
-bären, *only*	*in* **gebären,**	*which see.*				
befehlen, command	befiehlſt, befiehlt	**befahl**	befähle beföhle	befiehl	**befohlen**	238
befleißen, *see*	**fleißen**					244
beginnen, begin	—— ——	**begann**	begänne begönne	——	**begonnen**	238
beißen, bite	—— ——	**biß**	bisse	——	**gebissen**	244
bergen, conceal	birgſt, birgt	**barg**	bärge, bürge	birg	**geborgen**	238
berſten, ſ., **burst**	birſteſt, birſt	**barſt** borſt	bärſte börſte	birſt	**geborſten**	238
bewegen,[2] induce	—— ——	**bewog**	bewöge	——	**bewogen**	246
biegen, bend	—— ——	**bog**	böge	——	**gebogen**	246
bieten, offer	—— ——[3]	**bot**	böte	——[3]	**geboten**	246
binden, bind	—— ——	**band**	bände	——	**gebunden**	237
bitten, beg	—— ——	**bat**	bäte	——	**gebeten**	239
blaſen, blow	bläſ(eſ)t, bläſt	**bließ**	bliese	——	**geblaſen**	241
bleiben, ſ., remain	—— ——	**blieb**	bliebe	——	**geblieben**	245
bleichen,[4] bleach	—— ——	**blich**	bliche	——	**geblichen**	244
braten, roast	brätſt, brät	**briet**	briete	——	**gebraten**	241
brechen, break	brichſt, bricht	**brach**	bräche	brich	**gebrochen**	238
brennen, burn	—— ——	**brannte**	brennte	——	**gebrannt**	251
bringen, bring	—— ——	**brachte**	brächte	——	**gebracht**	251
-deihen, *only*	*in* **gedeihen,**	*which see.*				
denken, think	—— ——	**dachte**	dächte	——	**gedacht**	251
-derben, *only in*	**verderben,**	*which see.*				
dingen,[5] engage	—— ——	**dung** (dang)	dünge	——	**gedungen**	247
dreſchen, thresh	driſcheſt, driſcht	**draſch** (droſch)	(dräſche) dröſche	driſch	**gedroſchen**	246
-drießen, *only in*	**verdrießen,**	*which see.*				
dringen, ſ., press	—— ——	**drang**	dränge	——	**gedrungen**	237
dürfen, be permitted	darf, darfſt, darf	**durfte**	dürfte	*wanting*	**gedurft**	250
empfehlen, recommend	empfiehlſt, empfiehlt	**empfahl**	empfähle empföhle	——	**empfohlen**	238
eſſen, eat	iſſ(eſ)t, ißt	**aß**	äße	iß	**gegeſſen**	239
fahren, ſ. *or* h., drive	fährſt, fährt	**fuhr**	führe	——	**gefahren**	240

[1] Also weak except in past participle. [2] In other senses weak. [3] Has very rarely Pres. 2d and 3d Sing. beutſt, beut and Imper. Sing. beut. [4] Intransitive often, transitive always, weak. [5] Sometimes weak.

Infinitive.	Present 2d and 3d Sing.	Preterit Indic.	Preterit Subjunc.	Imper.	Past Part.	§
fallen, f., **fall**	fällſt, fällt	**fiel**	fiele	——	**gefallen**	241
falten,[1] **fold**	—— ——	——	——	——	**gefalten**	249
fangen, catch	fängſt, fängt	**fing**	finge	——	**gefangen**	242
fechten, **fight**	fichteſt, ficht	**focht**	föchte	ficht	**gefochten**	246
-fehlen, *only in*	**befehlen** *and*	**empfehlen**,	*which*	*see.*		
finden, **find**	—— ——	**fand**	fände	——	**gefunden**	237
flechten, twine	flichtſt, flicht	**flocht**	flöchte	flicht	**geflochten**	246
fleißen, apply	—— ——	**fliß**	fliſſe	——	**gefliſſen**	244
fliegen, f. *or* h., **fly**	—— ——[2]	**flog**	flöge	——[2]	**geflogen**	246
fliehen, f., **flee**	—— ——[2]	**floh**	flöhe	——[2]	**geflohen**	246
fließen, f. *or* h., flow	—— ——[2]	**floß**	flöſſe	——[2]	**gefloſſen**	246
fragen,[1] ask	(frägſt, frägt)	(**frug**)	(früge)	——	**gefragt**	249
freſſen, eat	friſſ(eſ)t, frißt	**fraß**	fräße	friß	**gefreſſen**	239
frieren, **freeze**	—— ——	**fror**	fröre	——	**gefroren**	246
gären, ferment	—— ——	**gor**	göre	——	**gegoren**	246
gebären, **bear**	gebierſt, gebiert	**gebar**	gebäre	gebier	**geboren**	238
geben, **give**	giebſt, giebt	**gab**	gäbe	gieb	**gegeben**	239
gedeihen, f., thrive	—— ——	**gedieh**	gedieße	——	**gediehen**	245
gehen, f., **go**	—— ——	**ging**	ginge	——	**gegangen**	242
gelingen,[3] f., succeed	—— ——	**gelang**	gelänge	——	**gelungen**	237
gelten, be worth	giltſt, gilt	**galt**	gälte gölte	gilt	**gegolten**	238
geneſen, f., recover	—— ——	**genas**	genäſe	——	**geneſen**	239
genießen, enjoy	——[2]	**genoß**	genöſſe	——[2]	**genoſſen**	246
geſchehen,[3] f., happen	geſchieht	**geſchah**	geſchähe	*wanting*	**geſchehen**	239
-geſſen, *only*	*in* **vergeſſen**,	*which see.*				
gewinnen, **win**	—— ——	**gewann**	gewänne gewönne	——	**gewonnen**	238
gießen, pour	——[2]	**goß**	göſſe	——[2]	**gegoſſen**	246
-ginnen, *only*	*in* **beginnen**,	*which see.*				
gleichen,[4] resemble	—— ——	**glich**	gliche	——	**geglichen**	244
gleiten, f., **glide**	—— ——	**glitt**	glitte	——	**geglitten**	244
glimmen, **gleam**	—— ——	**glomm**	glömme	——	**geglommen**	246

[1] Generally weak throughout. [2] Very rarely forms in eu. See bieten. [3] Only in third person. [4] Transitive usually weak.

Infinitive.	Present 2d and 3d Sing.	Preterit Indic.	Preterit Subjunc.	Imper.	Past Part.	§
graben, dig	gräbſt, gräbt	**grub**	grübe	——	**gegraben**	240
greifen, seize	—— ——	**griff**	griffe	——	**gegriffen**	244
haben, have	haſt, hat	**hatte**	hätte	——	**gehabt**	251
halten, hold	hältſt, hält	**hielt**	hielte	——	**gehalten**	241
hangen, hang	hängſt, hängt	**hing**	hinge	——	**gehangen**	242
hauen, hew	—— ——	**hieb**	hiebe	——	**gehauen**	243
heben, raise	—— ——	**hob** hub	höbe hübe	——	**gehoben**	246
heißen, bid, call	—— ——	**hieß**	hieße	——	**geheißen**	245
helfen, help	hilfſt, hilft	**half**	hälfe hülfe	hilf	**geholfen**	238
keifen, chide	—— ——	**kiff**	kiffe	——	**gekiffen**	244
kennen, know	—— ——	**kannte**	kennte	——	**gekannt**	251
kiefen,[1] choose	—— ——	**koß**	köſe	——	**gekoſen**	246
klemmen,[2] press	—— ——	**klomm**	klömme	——	**geklommen**	246
klieben,[3] cleave	—— ——	**klob**	klöbe	——	**gekloben**	246
klimmen, ſ., climb	—— ——	**klomm**	klömme	——	**geklommen**	246
klingen, sound	—— ——	**klang**	klänge klünge	——	**geklungen**	237
kneifen, pinch.	—— ——	**kniff**	kniffe	——	**gekniffen**	244
kneipen,[4] pinch	—— ——	**knipp**	knippe	——	**geknippen**	244
kommen, ſ., come	(kömmſt) (kömmt)	**kam**	käme	——	**gekommen**	238
können, can	kann, kannſt, kann	**konnte**	könnte	*wanting*	**gekonnt**	250
kriechen, creep.	——[5] ——	**kroch**	kröche	——[5]	**gekrochen**	246
küren, choose.	—— ——	**kor**	köre	——	**gekoren**	246
laden, load	lädſt, lädt	**lud**	lüde	——	**geladen**	240
laſſen, let	läſſeſt, läßt	**ließ**	ließe	——	**gelaſſen**	241
laufen, ſ. *or* h., run	läufſt, läuft	**lief**	liefe	——	**gelaufen**	243
leiden, suffer	—— ——	**litt**	litte	——	**gelitten**	244
leihen, lend	—— ——	**lieh**	liehe	——	**geliehen**	245
leſen, read	lieſeſt, lieſt	**laſ**	läſe	lies	**geleſen**	239
liegen, lie	—— ——	**lag**	läge	——	**gelegen**	239
-lieren, *only in*	**verlieren,**	*which see.*				
-lingen, *only in*	**gelingen** *and*	**mißlingen,**	*which*	*see.*		

[1] Same word as **küren,** but less common. [2] Usually weak except in **beklemmen.** [3] Generally weak. [4] Often weak. [5] Very rarely forms in **-u.** See bieten.

Infinitive.	Present 2d and 3d Sing.	Preterit Indic.	Preterit Subjunc.	Imper.	Past Part.	§
löſchen,[1] extinguish	liſcheſt, liſcht	**loſch**	löſche	liſch	**geloſchen**	246
lügen, lie	——— ———[2]	**log**	löge	———[2]	**gelogen**	246
mahlen,[3] grind	(mähſt, mählt)	**(muhl)**	(mühle)	———	**gemahlen**	249
meiden, avoid	——— ———	**mied**	miede	———	**gemieden**	245
melken,[4] milk	(milkſt, milkt)	**molk**	mölke	(milk)	**gemolken**	246
meſſen, measure	miſſ(eſ)t, mißt	**maß**	mäße	miß	**gemeſſen**	239
mißlingen,[5] ſ., fail	——— ———	**mißlang**	mißlänge	———	**mißlungen**	237
mögen, may	mag, magſt, mag	**mochte**	möchte	*wanting*	**gemocht**	250
müſſen, must	muß, mußt, muß	**mußte**	müßte	*wanting*	**gemußt**	250
nehmen, take	nimmſt, nimmt	**nahm**	nähme	nimm	**genommen**	238
nennen, name	——— ———	**nannte**	nennte	———	**genannt**	251
=neſen, *only in*	**geneſen,**	*which see.*				
=nießen, *only in*	**genießen,**	*which see.*				
pfeifen, whistle	——— ———	**pfiff**	pfiffe	———	**gepfiffen**	244
pflegen,[6] foster	——— ———	**pflog** (**pflag**)	pflöge	———	**gepflogen**	246
preiſen, praise	——— ———	**pries**	prieſe	———	**geprieſen**	245
quellen,[1] ſ. *or* h., gush	quillſt, quillt	**quoll**	quölle	quill	**gequollen**	246
rächen,[7] avenge	——— ———	**(roch)**	(röche)	———	**gerochen**	249
raten, advise	rätſt, rät	**riet**	riete	———	**geraten**	241
reiben, rub	——— ———	**rieb**	riebe	———	**gerieben**	245
reißen, tear	——— ———	**riß**	riſſe	———	**geriſſen**	244
reiten, ſ. *or* h., ride	——— ———	**ritt**	ritte	———	**geritten**	244
rennen, ſ. *or* h., run	——— ———	**rannte**	rennte	———	**gerannt**	251
riechen, smell	——— ———[2]	**roch**	röche	———[2]	**gerochen**	246
ringen, wring	——— ———	**rang** **rung**	ränge rünge	———	**gerungen**	237
rinnen, ſ. *or* h., run	——— ———	**rann**	ränne rönne	———	**geronnen**	238
rufen, call	——— ———	**rief**	riefe	———	**gerufen**	243

[1] Transitive weak. [2] Very rarely forms in eu. See bieten. [3] Very seldom strong except in past participle. [4] Also weak. [5] Only in third person. [6] Usually weak. [7] Rarely strong except in past participle.

Infinitive.	Present 2d and 3d Sing.	Preterit Indic.	Preterit Subjunc.	Imper.	Past Part.	§
ſalzen, salt	—— ——	——	——	——	**geſalzen** **geſalzt**	249
ſaufen, drink	ſäufſt, ſäuft	**ſoff**	ſöffe	——	**geſoffen**	246
ſaugen, suck	—— ——	**ſog**	ſöge	——	**geſogen**	246
ſchaffen,[1] create	—— ——	**ſchuf**	ſchüfe	——	**geſchaffen**	240
ſchallen, sound	—— ——	**ſcholl**	ſchölle	——	**geſchollen**	246
-ſchehen, *only in*	**geſchehen,**	*which see.*				
ſcheiden, ſ., part	—— ——	**ſchied**	ſchiede	——	**geſchieden**	245
ſcheinen, shine	—— ——	**ſchien**	ſchiene	——	**geſchienen**	245
ſchelten, scold	ſchiltſt, ſchilt	**ſchalt**	ſchälte ſchölte	ſchilt	**geſcholten**	238
ſcheren, shear	ſchierſt, ſchiert	**ſchor**	ſchöre	ſchier	**geſchoren**	246
ſchieben, shove	—— ——	**ſchob**	ſchöbe	——	**geſchoben**	246
ſchießen, shoot	—— ——[2]	**ſchoß**	ſchöſſe	——[2]	**geſchoſſen**	246
ſchinden, flay	—— ——	**ſchund**	ſchünde	——	**geſchunden**	247
ſchlafen, sleep	ſchläfſt, ſchläft	**ſchlief**	ſchliefe	——	**geſchlafen**	241
ſchlagen, strike	ſchlägſt, ſchlägt	**ſchlug**	ſchlüge	——	**geſchlagen**	240
ſchleichen, ſ., sneak	—— ——	**ſchlich**	ſchliche	——	**geſchlichen**	244
ſchleifen, whet	—— ——	**ſchliff**	ſchliffe	——	**geſchliffen**	244
ſchleißen, slit	—— ——	**ſchliß**	ſchliſſe	——	**geſchliſſen**	244
ſchliefen, ſ., **slip**	—— ——	**ſchloff**	ſchlöffe	——	**geſchloffen**	246
ſchließen, shut	—— ——[2]	**ſchloß**	ſchlöſſe	——[2]	**geſchloſſen**	246
ſchlingen, sling	—— ——	**ſchlang**	ſchlänge	——	**geſchlungen**	237
ſchmeißen, smite	—— ——	**ſchmiß**	ſchmiſſe	——	**geſchmiſſen**	244
ſchmelzen,[3] ſ., **melt**	ſchmilzeſt, ſchmilzt	**ſchmolz**	ſchmölze	ſchmilz	**geſchmolzen**	246
ſchnauben, snort	—— ——	**ſchnob**	ſchnöbe	——	**geſchnoben**	246
ſchneiden, cut	—— ——	**ſchnitt**	ſchnitte	——	**geſchnitten**	244
ſchnieben, snort	—— ——	**ſchnob**	ſchnöbe	——	**geſchnoben**	246
ſchrauben, screw	—— ——	**ſchrob**	ſchröbe	——	**geſchroben**	246
ſchrecken,[4] ſ., be afraid	ſchrickſt, ſchrickt	**ſchrak**	ſchräke	ſchrick	**geſchrocken**	238
ſchreiben, write	—— ——	**ſchrieb**	ſchriebe	——	**geſchrieben**	245
ſchreien, scream	—— ——	**ſchrie**	ſchriee	——	**geſchrieen**	245
ſchreiten, ſ., stride	—— ——	**ſchritt**	ſchritte	——	**geſchritten**	244
ſchwären, suppurate	(ſchwierſt, ſchwiert)	**ſchwor**	ſchwöre	——	**geſchworen**	246

[1] With other meanings usually weak. [2] Very rarely forms in eu. See bieten. [3] Transitive usually weak. [4] Transitive weak.

Infinitive.	Present 2d and 3d Sing.	Preterit Indic.	Preterit Subjunc.	Imper.	Past Part.	§
ſchweigen,[1] be silent	—— ——	**ſchwieg**	ſchwiege	——	**geſchwiegen**	245
ſchwellen,[2] ſ., **swell**	ſchwillſt ſchwillt	**ſchwoll**	ſchwölle	ſchwill	**geſchwollen**	246
ſchwimmen, ſ. *or* h., **swim**	—— ——	**ſchwamm** **ſchwomm**	ſchwämme ſchwömme	——	**geſchwommen**	238
ſchwinden, ſ., vanish	—— ——	**ſchwand** **ſchwund**	ſchwände ſchwünde	——	**geſchwunden**	237
ſchwingen, swing	—— ——	**ſchwang** **ſchwung**	ſchwänge ſchwünge	——	**geſchwungen**	237
ſchwören, swear	—— ——	**ſchwor** **ſchwur**	ſchwöre ſchwüre	——	**geſchworen**	246
ſehen, see	ſiehſt, ſieht	**ſah**	ſähe	ſieh	**geſehen**	239
ſein, ſ., be	bin, biſt, iſt	**war**	wäre	ſei	**geweſen**	248
ſenden,[3] **send**	—— ——	**ſandte**	ſendete	——	**geſandt**	251
ſieden,[3] boil	—— ——	**ſott**	ſiedete	——	**geſotten**	246
ſingen, sing	—— ——	**ſang**	ſänge	——	**geſungen**	237
ſinken, ſ., **sink**	—— ——	**ſank**	ſänke	——	**geſunken**	237
ſinnen, think	—— ——	**ſann**	ſänne ſönne	——	**geſonnen**	238
ſitzen, sit	—— ——	**ſaß**	ſäße	——	**geſeſſen**	239
ſollen, ought	ſoll, ſollſt, ſoll	**ſollte**	ſollte	*wanting*	**geſollt**	250
ſpalten, split	—— ——	——	——	——	**geſpalten** **geſpaltet**	249
ſpeien, spit	—— ——	**ſpie**	ſpiee	——	**geſpieen**	245
ſpinnen, spin	—— ——	**ſpann**	ſpänne ſpönne	——	**geſponnen**	238
ſpleißen, split	—— ——	**ſpliß**	ſpliſſe	——	**geſpliſſen**	244
ſprechen, speak	ſprichſt, ſpricht	**ſprach**	ſpräche	ſprich	**geſprochen**	238
ſprießen, ſ., sprout	—— ——[4]	**ſproß**	ſpröſſe	——[4]	**geſproſſen**	246
ſpringen, ſ. *or* h., **spring**	—— ——	**ſprang**	ſpränge	——	**geſprungen**	237
ſtechen, stick	ſtichſt, ſticht	**ſtach**	ſtäche	ſtich	**geſtochen**	238
ſtecken,[5] **stick**	ſtickſt, ſtickt	**ſtak**	ſtäke	ſtick	**geſtocken**	249
ſtehen, staud	—— ——	**ſtand** **ſtund**	ſtände ſtünde	——	**geſtanden**	240
ſtehlen, steal	ſtiehlſt, ſtiehlt	**ſtahl** **ſtohl**	ſtähle ſtöhle	ſtiehl	**geſtohlen**	238

[1] Transitive occasionally weak. [2] Transitive weak. [3] Also weak. [4] Very rarely forms in eu. See bieten. [5] Usually weak.

Infinitive.	Present 2d and 3d Sing.	Preterit Indic.	Preterit Subjunc.	Imper.	Past Part.	§
ſteigen, ſ. *or* h., mount	—— ——	**ſtieg**	ſtiege	——	**geſtiegen**	245
ſterben, ſ., die	ſtirbſt, ſtirbt	**ſtarb**	ſtärbe ſtürbe	ſtirb	**geſtorben**	238
ſtieben, disperse	—— ——	**ſtob**	ſtöbe	——	**geſtoben**	246
ſtinken, stink	—— ——	**ſtank** **ſtunk**	ſtänke ſtünke	——	**geſtunken**	237
ſtoßen, push	ſtößeſt, ſtößt	**ſtieß**	ſtieße	——	**geſtoßen**	243
ſtreichen, stroke	—— ——	**ſtrich**	ſtriche	——	**geſtrichen**	244
ſtreiten, contend	—— ——	**ſtritt**	ſtritte	——	**geſtritten**	244
thun, do	thuſt, thut	**that**	thäte	——	**gethan**	248
tragen, carry	trägſt, trägt	**trug**	trüge	——	**getragen**	240
treffen, hit	triffſt, trifft	**traf**	träfe	triff	**getroffen**	238
treiben, drive	—— ——	**trieb**	triebe	——	**getrieben**	245
treten, tread	trittſt, tritt	**trat**	träte	tritt	**getreten**	239
triefen, drip	——[1] ——	**troff**	tröffe	——[1]	**getroffen**	246
trinken, drink	—— ——	**trank** **trunk**	tränke trünke	——	**getrunken**	237
trügen, deceive	——[1] ——	**trog**	tröge	——[1]	**getrogen**	246
verderben,[2] ſ., spoil	verdirbſt, verdirbt	**verdarb**	verdärbe verdürbe	verdirb	**verdorben**	238
verdrießen, vex	——[1] ——	**verdroß**	verdröſſe	——[1]	**verdroſſen**	246
vergeſſen, forget	vergiß(eſ)t, vergißt	**vergaß**	vergäße	vergiß	**vergeſſen**	239
verlieren, lose	—— ——	**verlor**	verlöre	——	**verloren**	246
wachſen, ſ., grow	wächſeſt, wächſt	**wuchs**	wüchſe	——	**gewachſen**	240
wägen, weigh	—— ——	**wog**	wöge	——	**gewogen**	246
waſchen, wash	wäſcheſt, wäſcht	**wuſch**	wüſche	——	**gewaſchen**	240
weben, weave	—— ——	**wob**	wöbe	——	**gewoben**	246
-wegen, *only in*	**bewegen,**	*which see.*				
weichen, ſ., yield	—— ——	**wich**	wiche	——	**gewichen**	244
weiſen, show	—— ——	**wies**	wieſe	——	**gewieſen**	245
wenden,[3] turn	—— ——	**wandte**	wendete	——	**gewandt**	251
werben, sue	wirbſt, wirbt	**warb**	wärbe würbe	wirb	**geworben**	238
werden, ſ., become	wirſt, wird	**ward** **wurde**	würde	——	**geworden**	248
werfen, throw	wirfſt, wirft	**warf**	wärfe würfe	wirf	**geworfen**	238

[1] Very rarely forms in eu. See bieten. [2] Transitive weak. [3] Also weak.

Infinitive.	Present 2d and 3d Sing.	Preterit Indic.	Preterit Subjunc.	Imper.	Past Part.	§
wiegen, weigh	—— ——	**wog**	wöge	——	**gewogen**	246
winden, wind	—— ——	**wand**	wände	——	**gewunden**	237
-winnen, *only in* **wirren,** confuse,	**gewinnen,** *which see.*					
	cf. § 249.					
wiſſen, know	weiß, weißt, weiß	**wußte**	wüßte	——	**gewußt**	251
wollen, will	will, willſt, will	**wollte**	wollte	——	**gewollt**	250
zeihen, accuse	—— ——	**zieh**	ziehe	——	**geziehen**	245
ziehen, draw	——[1] ——	**zog**	zöge	——[1]	**gezogen**	246
zwingen, force	—— ——	**zwang**	zwänge	——	**gezwungen**	237

[1] Very rarely forms in eu. See bieten.

INSEPARABLE PREFIXES.

252. The effect of the inseparable prefixes upon the meaning of words can not always be traced, but the following statement may be of assistance: ——

Be (English *be*) is related to bei. It makes intransitive verbs transitive and usually changes the meaning or application of transitives. Thus: bewohnen, *to occupy*, beſchreiben, *to describe*. It also makes transitive verbs from nouns and adjectives and then means *to provide with, make*. Thus: befreunden, *to befriend*, befreien, *to free*.

Ent usually signifies *separation* or *deprivation*. Thus: entgehen, *to escape*, entſagen, *to renounce*. It becomes emp in empfangen, empfehlen, empfinden.

Er often signifies *getting* or *passing into a condition*, or *obtaining* by the action of the verb. Thus: erblaſſen, *to grow pale*, erjagen, *to get by hunting*.

Ge seems often to have no effect on the meaning of

the verb, and at other times has such various significations that it is not further noticed here.

Ver signifies *forth, for.* It may mean a complete carrying out of the idea of the verb, or it may convey the idea of *loss, perversion, privation.* Thus: verſprechen, *to promise,* verkennen, *to mistake.*

Zer signifies *to pieces, dissolution, apart, asunder.* Thus: zerreißen, *to tear to pieces,* zergliedern, *to dismember.*

SUMMARIES OF RULES FOR THE ORDER OF WORDS.

253. The following summaries give the usual position of the different elements of the sentence in each of the three word-orders. Details have been given in §§ 87, 220–225, and illustrative sentences may be found in any of the German Exercises. It should be observed that these three word-orders differ essentially only in the *position of the personal verb.*

a. Normal Order (cf. § 102). **Subject, Personal Verb,** 1. Pronoun object, 2. Adverb of time, 3. Noun objects, 4. Other adverbs, 5. Negation, 6. Predicate adjective or noun, 7. Separable prefix, 8. Remainder of verb.

b. Inverted Order (cf. § 102). Inverting element (if any), **Personal Verb, Subject,** the other elements as in the Normal Order.

c. Transposed Order (cf. § 146). Connective, **Subject,** the other elements as in the Normal Order, **Personal Verb.**

NOTE. — While principal clauses may have either the normal or the inverted order, subordinate clauses can have only the transposed, except as provided for in § 222.

DERIVATION OF VERBS, NOUNS, AND ADJECTIVES.

254. Derivation is the process of forming words from other words by the aid of prefixes, suffixes, or internal change of vowels and consonants. Two or more of these agencies may act together, although they are treated separately in the following paragraphs. The derivation of verbs, nouns, and adjectives is treated briefly here. There are, of course, words which do not come from other words by derivation or composition. These are called primitive words and are regularly monosyllables.

VERBS.

255. Verbs are derived: —

a. From other verbs by a change of the vowel of the root, or by a change of the final consonant, with or without vowel-change. Thus: fällen, *to fell*, legen, *to lay* from fallen and liegen (these are called *causative verbs*); bücken, *to bend*, from biegen, *to bow*.

b. From nouns, usually without, and from adjectives, usually with vowel-change. Thus: ſatteln, *to saddle*, töten, *to kill*. Occasionally verbs are derived from other parts of speech in the same way.

c. By the inseparable prefixes. See § 253.

d. By suffixes such as eln, ern, ieren, etc. Thus: lächeln, *to smile*, klappern, *to rattle*, ſtudieren, *to study*.

NOUNS.

256. Nouns are derived: —

a. From verbs by vowel-change, sometimes with a change of the final consonant, and also by the suffixes te, de, t, d, e. Thus: Fluß, *river*, from fließen; Sprache, *language*, from ſprechen.

b. Rarely from adjectives without a suffix. Thus: Grün, *green* from the adjective grün. But see also § 145.

c. By the suffixes chen, e, ei, el, er, en, heit, in, keit, lein, ling, nis, ſal, ſel, ſchaft, tum, ung, etc. Thus: Güte, *goodness*, Gottheit, *godhead*. Some of these can be added only to one part of speech, others to two or more parts.

d. By the prefixes ge, miß, un, er, erz, ant. Thus: Gemälde, *painting*, Unrecht, *wrong*.

ADJECTIVES.

257. Adjectives are derived: —

a. Rarely from verbs by vowel-change merely. Thus: brach, *fallow*, from brechen.

b. By the suffixes bar, en, er, ern, haft, icht, ig, iſch, lei, lich, ſam, t, etc. Thus; eßbar, *eatable*, golden, *golden*.

c. By the prefixes be, erz, ge, miß, un, ur. Thus: bereit, *ready*, getreu, *faithful*.

COMPOSITION OF VERBS, NOUNS, AND ADJECTIVES.

258. Composition is the putting together of two or more independent words, each with its own meaning, to

make a new word. Derivation by prefixes and suffixes is really not essentially different from composition, as prefixes and suffixes were originally independent words which have now lost their independent meaning and use and are employed solely as parts of other words. In some cases a question may arise whether a particular word is really derived or compounded. For example, verbs formed from other verbs by the inseparable prefixes are usually called compounds, but may be as well considered derivatives.

259. In compound verbs, nouns, and adjectives, the last component is regularly a verb, noun, or adjective respectively. The preceding component or components may be any part of speech. Thus: aufſtehen, *to stand up*, Edelſtein, *precious stone*, eiskalt, *ice-cold*.

NOTE. — German makes its words to such an unusual extent from other words of the language, that one of the easiest means of acquiring a large vocabulary is to watch closely the stems of words. The usefulness of this habit cannot be insisted upon too much. Frequently the knowledge of the meaning of a single stem will make clear the meaning of a large number of other words based on that stem. The habit of fixing the stem of a word at its first occurrence will save much examination of the dictionary and greatly facilitate progress in acquiring the language.

GRIMM'S LAW.

260. This law, named after its expounder, has to do with the progression or rotation of mutes. It has been discovered that the mutes have moved forward *one step* from the original in most of the Germanic languages (English, Low-German, Scandinavian, etc.) and *two steps* in modern High-German. Thus, in the table

	SURD.	ASPIRATE.	SONANT.
lingual	*t*	*dh*, or *th*	*d*
labial	*p*	*bh*, or *ph*	*b*
palatal	*k*	*gh*, or *kh*	*g*

Original *t* should become theoretically English *th* (*dh*) and German d; original *th* (*dh*), English *d*, German t; and so on through the series.

This would require: —

English *t*, *th*, *d* — *p*, *ph*, *b* — *k*, *kh*, *g* to be
German th, d, t — ph, b, p — kh, g, k.

261. This is the theory. Actually there are many exceptions, especially in the labial and palatal series. German often has f and h instead of ph and kh, and f or z instead of th, as required by the table. Arbitrary changes in spelling also add to the confusion. Reading the table backwards, so as to place German first, and allowing for many regular variations, we get as a table of the actual correspondences, though still with many exceptions, the following: —

German d, f (z), t — b, f, p — g, ch, k.
English *th*, *t*, *d* — *f* (*v*), *p*, *b* — *g* (*y*, *w*), *k* (*gh*, *y*), *ch*.

Thus: das, *that*, tief, *deep*; halb, *half*, reif, *ripe*, Stoppel, *stubble*; Tag, *day*, Käse, *cheese*, Buch, *book*.

NOTE. — The subject will not be further treated here. The student will be able to find illustrative words in abundance. Care must be taken not to let the etymology of words mislead with regard to their meaning, as words etymologically the same may not have the same shades of meaning.

SYNTAX.

262. In addition to the rules and numerous practical illustrations given in the exercises, a brief statement of the more important of the remaining rules of syntax is here given.

DEFINITE ARTICLE.

263. The definite article is occasionally omitted where it would be expressed in English, but is much oftener inserted where it would be omitted in English. For example, it is used with abstract nouns, names of seasons, months, and days, before nouns when taken in their most comprehensive sense, etc. Thus: die Tugend, *virtue*, der November, *November*, das Gold, *gold*.

GENITIVE.

264. The genitive dependent upon a noun may express possession, material, origin, characteristic, or be a partitive, subjective or objective genitive. These have been abundantly illustrated in the exercises. It may also be used with other parts of speech: —

a. With adjectives, chiefly corresponding to those which are followed by *of* in English. Thus: des Singens müde, *tired of singing*.

b. With about twenty prepositions. See § 214.

c. With verbs, 1. As a remoter object along with the direct object. Thus: Man hat mich manches Lasters angeklagt, *I have been accused of many a crime*. 2. With some reflexives and impersonals. Thus: Ich erinnere

mich jedes Umſtands, *I remember every circumstance.* 3. As the only object of certain verbs, corresponding to the direct object in English. Thus: Laß mich der neuen Freiheit genießen, *let me enjoy the new freedom.*

d. In a few other constructions which need not to be further noted here.

DATIVE.

265. The dative is commonly the indirect object of a verb, as has been frequently illustrated in the exercises. It stands, however, in other constructions: —

a. As the so-called *dative privative.* This is really only an indirect object. The corresponding verb is usually followed by *from* in English. Thus: Die Spitzbuben haben mir alles genommen, *the rascals have taken everything from me.*

b. As the sole object of certain verbs, some of which are transitive in English. Thus: Er folgte mir, *he followed me.* Sometimes the dative in such constructions is due to the prepositional force of the prefixes ent, ab, an, auf, aus, etc. Thus: Er entging dem Feind durch die Flucht, *he escaped the enemy by flight.*

c. Dependent upon verbs in a looser and more remote relation, known as the *dative of interest, ethical dative, etc.* Thus: Schreiben Sie mir dieſen Brief ab, *copy this letter for me.*

d. To denote the possessor. This is really the same as the preceding. Thus: Mir blutet das Herz, *my heart bleeds.* Commonly the definite article is used with the

noun in this construction, but occasionally the possessive is employed.

e. With certain adjectives, commonly such as are followed by *to* in English. Thus: Der Kaiſer war mir gnädig, *the emperor was gracious to me.*

f. With about twenty prepositions. See § 214.

g. Occasionally in other constructions not noted here.

ACCUSATIVE.

266. Besides its common use as the direct object of a verb, the accusative is employed in other constructions:

a. The verbs lehren, heißen, ſchimpfen, ſchelten, taufen, and occasionally a few others, govern two accusatives. Thus: Er lehrte mich die Grammatik, *he taught me grammar.*

b. With a few adjectives. Thus: ich bin es zufrieden, *I am satisfied* (*with it*).

c. With certain prepositions. See § 214.

d. As an adverbial accusative to express *measure, extent, time*, answering to the questions *how much? how far? how long?* This has been illustrated in the accusative of time (cf. § 226); other illustrations are, das koſtet fünf Thaler, *that costs five Thalers*, wir gingen die Treppe hinunter, *we went down stairs.*

SUMMARY.

The following summary of subjects treated in the preceding pages will perhaps meet satisfactorily all the purposes of an index and also be of assistance in reviewing systematically the facts of the grammar. References are to paragraphs. The vocabulary takes the place of a word index.

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